



Year 12-13 Building Work Cover Sheet

SUBJECT: History	DATE: Summer 2025
--------------------------------	---------------------------------

The purpose of departmental building work is to provide students with a series of engaging tasks that aim to ease transition from Years 12-13 and ensure progress post- Year 12 examinations.

The aims of this Building work are to provide students with a head start on their history NEA. The NEA comprises 20% of your final grade and past experience has shown that students who have read well and begun the writing process early will be best equip to score highly.

The second task will give you all more time to reflect on your end of Year 12 exam.

The third task is some pre reading for your course on the Tudors next year.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This task is for all students:

You should write the first paragraph of your NEA.

2. This task is for those students not resitting their Y12 Mock:

You should re-write either the 20-mark Germany Question or the 20-mark Britain question.

For those students resitting their mock:

2. If you are resitting then you should practice the 30-mark Churchill Question. Please answer the question at the back of the pack. There is a guide to help.

3. This task is for all students

Please read the following article on the Pilgrimage of Grace. This should give you an insight into a key part of the course next year.

[Pilgrimage of Grace.pdf](#)

FOLLOW UP:

Your building work will be assessed in the following way/s:

The written paragraph that you produce will be read by your NEA tutor and oral feedback will be provided.

Churchill Question and Sources for those students resitting their Y12 Mock Exam

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill successfully managed relations between Britain and the USA in the period between 1941 and 1945. [30]

Source A: Churchill describes his first meeting with Roosevelt at Placentia Bay.

The meeting was, therefore, symbolic. It symbolises the deep underlying unities which stir and, at decisive moments, rule the English-speaking peoples throughout the world. Would it be presumptuous for me to say that it symbolises something even more majestic – namely the marshalling of the good forces of the world against the evil forces which are now so formidable and triumphant.

This was a meeting which marks for ever in the pages of history the taking up by the English-speaking nations, amid all this peril, tumult and confusion, of the guidance of the fortunes of the broad toiling masses in all the continents, and our loyal effort, without any clog of selfish interest, to lead them forward out of the miseries into which they have been plunged back to the broad highroad of freedom and justice. This is the highest honour and most glorious opportunity which could ever have come to any branch of the human race.

Churchill, broadcast speech, 24 August 1941

Source B: Churchill recalls the making of the Atlantic Charter.

Considering all the tales of my reactionary, Old World outlook, and the pain this is said to have caused the President [Roosevelt], I am glad that it should be on record that the substance and spirit of what came to be called 'The Atlantic Charter' was in first draft a British production cast in my own words. The only serious difference from what I had written was about the fourth point, the access to raw materials. The President wished to add 'without discrimination and on equal terms.' With regard to this, I pointed out that it might call into question the Ottawa agreements and I was in no position to accept them. I then said that if the words 'with due respect for their existing obligations' could be inserted I should be able to refer the text to His Majesty's government with some hope that it might be accepted. The President was obviously impressed. He never pressed the point again.

Churchill, The Grand Alliance, 1950

Source C: In a private conversation recalled by his son, President Roosevelt gives his view of the relationship with Britain at the time of the Casablanca Conference in January 1943.

The British must never get the idea that we're in this war just to help them hang on to the outdated medieval Empire ideas. I hope they realise that they're not the senior partner; that we're not going to sit by, after we've won, and watch their system restrict the growth of every country of Asia and half the countries of Europe as well. Great Britain signed the Atlantic Charter and I hope they realise that the United States Government means to make them live up to it.

Elliott Roosevelt, As He Saw It, 1946

A good one might look like:

3

Source D: Churchill's doctor comments on the Tehran Meeting of 1943.

When I saw the Prime Minister this morning he was plainly put out. It seems that he had sent a note to the President [Roosevelt] suggesting they should lunch together, but the President's answer was a polite 'No'. 'It is not like him', the PM murmured. This did not prevent the President seeing Stalin alone after lunch. Roosevelt poured out to Stalin his own idea of a new League of Nations. Stalin listened patiently, but when the conversation turned to the future of Germany, he became animated.

Lord Moran, Churchill's doctor, diary 29 November 1943

Does source D suggest that Churchill has managed US-British relations successfully?	Source D suggests that Churchill did not successfully manage relations with the USA. The account by Lord Moran suggests that Roosevelt was less interested in his relationship with Churchill than in maintaining a relationship with Stalin which can be seen when he writes 'it seems that he had sent a note to the President suggesting they should lunch together, but the President's answer was a polite no.'
Consider the source – do you believe the account? Has it been manufactured or altered?	Source D gives a reliable account of the relationship between Churchill and Roosevelt. It comes from the diary of Lord Moran, Churchill's doctor, which is more likely to provide an honest, fact-based account as it has been written purely to recollect events rather than to try to persuade an audience. Moreover, Moran was present during the account given and had considerable access and proximity to Churchill, which would mean that his account is likely to be an accurate reflection of events.
However....	HOWEVER....
What are the limitations of the source? Does it show the whole relationship or just a part?	Source D only gives a snapshot of Churchill's relationship with Roosevelt. As a diary entry it provides an insight into just one single day of what was a lengthy and extensive relationship between Roosevelt and Churchill. Moreover, though Moran records Churchill talking openly, he is capturing Churchill in the moment when he might be more emotional and responding to events rather than reflective.
Place the source into context. Was this typical of Churchill and Roosevelt's relationship?	The relationship shown in Source D is only somewhat typical of the relationship between Churchill and Roosevelt. By and large they had a very good relationship, with Churchill doing his best to flatter and appeal to Roosevelt, as for example in his visit to the White House in Christmas 1941. Nonetheless, as the war progressed it was clear that Roosevelt saw more value in his relationship with Stalin than his relationship with Churchill. This was true in the Tehran Conference discussed in source D but was also true at the Yalta Conference when Roosevelt and Stalin side lined Churchill. Therefore, the picture of the relationship between Roosevelt and Churchill painted in source D is only somewhat accurate though it does capture the definite decline that began in 1943.