

Candidate Marks Report

Series : 6 2018

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	J411
Candidate No :	Component Code :	21
Candidate Name :		

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Paper: J411/21

As part of your GCSE (9–1) History B (Schools History Project) course you have studied a historical site and what remains of it today.


Refer to features from the site as well as your own knowledge of the past to help you with the questions below.

You **must** clearly state the name of the site you have studied at the start of each answer.


You should make it clear in your answers which specific time(s) in your site's history you are referring to.

Answer any two questions.


- 1 Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 2 How diverse have the activities and people associated with your site been throughout its history? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]

- 3 Choose one period in your site's history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20]

() Spelling, punctuation and grammar and the use of specialist terminology [5]



State the site you have studied USAAF Airbase 137 at Lavenham.
~~is~~ Used by the 687th Bomb Group.

Question number 1

The site ~~was~~ was first created in 1942, by John Lang and Company, who were the builders to create the buildings on this particular site. This was under the ~~strict~~ instruction of the government and the Americans, to ensure the base was practical, but resourceful and prepared for accommodation and entertainment of the men.

One of the main features of the site to have been created was the two T2 Hangars on the site. These are still on the site today as well. The T2 Hangars were built to provide large work spaces for the mechanics and other workers on site. The large scale of the building allowed large amounts of the plane to be inside and repaired. This included a wing or the tail of the plane. They were designed to be able to fit both B24 and B17 bomber planes into them. (Also known as ~~the~~ Flying Fortress and Liberator.) The reason these hangars were needed, was because the airbase was used to provide a base for United States Army Air Force, (USAAF) ~~so~~ so that they could fly to Germany and bomb it,



but still be able to get away from their retaliation attacks. The base ~~was~~ was created in Lavenham because the ~~area~~ ^{base} needed to have a lot of space and there was some due to farming. It was also flat, which allowed for the building of buildings to be easier and to be seen from the other end of the site. It is also in East Anglia, which means it is in the closest part of ~~the~~ Britain to Germany, which will save fuel when flying back and forth.

Another feature of the site is the Nissen huts. These were called ~~by~~ ^{by} the Americans on the site. These were built to ~~the~~ ^{the} south of the site, which is different to the F2 ~~hangars~~ ^{hangars}, because they were built more to the north of the site. This allowed the American men to separate themselves from the danger of the north of the site, where workshops, bomb storage and bombing planes were kept. The base was created this way as protection for the men. This way, if an enemy were to fly over the base and target the ~~weapon~~ ^{weapon} ammunition, equipment and any essential resources for targeting Germany, then the men were less likely to get hurt or killed. This shows that the the site was first built in this area to be an



airbase, however, considering the fact that it was built on a farm in the middle of rural England, they had also had it built in its surroundings to be safer for the men, as they were needed to help fight and they wanted to keep the number of deaths of the men as low as possible.

Another physical feature of the site was the ~~Base~~ Base Theatre (Cinema). The ~~Base~~ ^{base} ~~theatre~~ ^{theatre} was built below the ~~the~~ Technical Site, where the T2 Hangars and workshops ~~the~~ ^{were} kept and above the living Quarters, where the Nissan huts and ~~Bomb~~ ^{Bomb} ~~7~~ bomb raid shelters were kept. This meant that the men were likely to be able to visit these before going to their Nissan hut, after working. This shows that the base was also built for the morality of the men and mental wellbeing - Especially with the loss of friends and comrades as the days go by. This shows that the site considered the wellbeing of their men as well as the work.

Therefore, the site was first created in its surroundings for ~~defence~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ attacking the enemy, safety and the wellbeing of the men.



State the site you have studied USAAF Airbase 137 at Lavenham,
Used by the 497th Bomb Group.

Question number 3.

The ~~US~~ United States Army Air Force, (USAAF) came to ~~the~~ airbase 137 in Lavenham on the 21st March 1944. There were 2900 men who arrived and similar in surrounding airbases such as Ridgemell and Marlesham. There were interactions with the locals, ~~and~~ but a ~~big~~ difference in culture, as the 'Friendly Invasion' occurred.

One of the main physical features of the site which ~~can~~ can be used to explore the attitudes and values of the people at the time is the Postal Exchange (PX). The Americans who were kept at the base used the postal exchange to keep in contact with families back in America. ~~They were~~ ^{It was} also used for the importation of goods from their homes which they were allowed to bring on site. The postal exchange shows that the attitudes and values of the site were mainly keeping in contact with families and other loved ones at back in America, which shows that they were fighting thousands of miles away to protect them. It also shows that



they valued communication with people back at their homes, so that they can keep their morality high, which can then help them to have a good mental wellbeing to continue to work as intended on the base. A soft drinks bar was built in a nearby Mess hall, by the men, as they spent alot of time in the postal exchange. This meant that they had something to drink whilst receiving post and spent speaking to the other men. \$8000 was made a week and 2,000 - 2,500 Coca Colas were sold every ^{week} month to the men whilst at the postal exchange. The fact that they built it themselves shows that they value their contact with America and family very highly.

Another physical feature of the site is the Red Cross Aero Club. This was built by the building contractors John Lang and Company, Ltd which meant that this particular building would have existed in most, if not all of the other USAAF airbases around the country. The Red Cross aero club was regularly used for dances, where the local people of the area were invited on site to dance with the American



men. The visitors tended to be local girls. This weekly effort shows that the men's attitudes were directed towards building relationships with the locals whilst they were there.

Christmas parties and Thanksgiving was held there in 1944. Children were given American 'candy' and food was shared. This pleased the locals, as they were so anxious. The Americans were not and gained most of their resources from America. Their values were so high to build relationships and some even married to the local girls, starting new lives in America once the Liberation of Europe had finished.

This also shows that they valued the local people highly whilst they were there, which is the same as the locals. This created a good environment in the 'Friendly Invasion'. Therefore, the attitudes and values of the people were to work but also to try and withstand a healthy mental well being and build relationships. END OF QUESTION PAPER

OCR

Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.

