



ST PAUL'S SCHOOL  
Est. 1509

# **JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION**

**MAY 2018**

**HISTORY**

**1 hour plus 5 minutes reading time**

**(NB: during the first 5 minutes, you may annotate or highlight the question paper but may not write anything on your answer sheet.)**

**Answer the whole of Section A and one question from Section B.**

**Credit will be given for clear and accurate English.**

**Background information**

The Boston Massacre was a street fight that occurred on March 5, 1770, between a patriot (= pro-American independence) mob, throwing snowballs, stones, and sticks, and a squad of British soldiers. Several colonists were killed and this led to a campaign by speechwriters to rouse the anger of the local citizenry.

The presence of British troops in the city of Boston was increasingly unwelcome. The riot began when about fifty citizens attacked a British sentinel (= a guardsman keeping watch.). A British officer, Captain Thomas Preston, called in additional soldiers, and these too were attacked, so the soldiers fired into the mob, killing three on the spot (a black sailor named Crispus Attucks, rope maker Samuel Gray, and a mariner named James Caldwell), and wounding eight others, two of whom died later (Samuel Maverick and Patrick Carr).

A town meeting was called demanding the removal of the British and the trial of Captain Preston and his men for murder. At the trial, John Adams and Josiah Quincy II defended the British, leading to their acquittal and release. Samuel Quincy and Robert Treat Paine were the lawyers for the prosecution. Later, two of the British soldiers were found guilty of manslaughter.

The Boston Massacre was a signal event leading to the Revolutionary War. It led directly to the Royal Governor evacuating the occupying army from the town of Boston. It would soon bring the revolution to armed rebellion throughout the colonies.

**Source A: a print by Paul Revere, entitled *The Bloody Massacre*, depicting an incident between American colonists and British troops that took place on 5 March, 1770.**



**Source B: an extract from Martin Dickinson, *Britain, Europe and Beyond* (1979).** The Boston Massacre of 1770 increased the tension between Britain and the colonists. Because of a popular print by Revere it was seen by many in America as an act of brutality by British troops. In fact the redcoats did not line up and fire as shown. An angry mob attacked a handful of soldiers. As the crowd pressed closer the soldiers opened fire and killed five people.

**Source C: an account of the Boston Massacre in the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal* (March 12, 1770).** On the evening of Monday, soldiers were seen parading the streets with their drawn cutlasses and bayonets, abusing and wounding numbers of inhabitants. One man from Boston asked the soldiers if they intended to murder people. They answered: ‘Yes, by God, root and branch’.

**Source D: an account of the Boston Massacre by Captain Thomas Preston, an English officer (March 13, 1770).** The officers took every precaution in their power to prevent any ill consequence. But single quarrels could not be prevented, with the inhabitants constantly provoking and abusing the soldiers. The mob were outrageous, calling out ‘Come on you scoundrels fire if you dare, fire and be damned’. On my asking the soldiers why they had fired without orders, they said they heard the word ‘fire’ and supposed it came from me.

**TURN OVER**

**Source E: an extract from *The American War of Independence* (1976).**

Relations between Britain and the colonists were made worse when Britain proposed to tax a long list of goods to pay for the army in America. The colonists' answer was a refusal to buy British goods. In Boston and other towns, mobs demonstrated against customs men, who wrote urgent letters to London asking for protection.

**SECTION A**

1) Study Sources A and B.

a) What does Source B suggest about the incident?

**[1]**

b) Giving two reasons, explain which of these two sources you think is more reliable.

**[3]**

2) Study Sources C and D. How valuable do you consider these sources for the historian trying to find out about the events of March 1770? Explain your answer.

**[4]**

3) Study Sources A – E. 'The Boston Massacre was an unprovoked attack on law-abiding citizens.' How far do you agree with this comment? In your answer, you should refer to all the sources.

**[12 + 5 marks for spelling and grammar]**

**SECTION B**

**You must answer ONE question from this section.** Each question is worth 20 marks (+ 5 marks for spelling and grammar). You must pay close attention to spelling and grammar.

- 1) Explain how any one historical visit has helped your understanding of the past.
- 2) 'Imagination is chief among the qualities needed by the historian.' To what extent do you agree with this view? Develop your answer by specific reference to your own historical reading and study.
- 3) 'Women have been the victims not the makers of history.' Discuss.
- 4) Can one make a valid case for the study of local history at the expense of national or international history?
- 5) Why do civil wars break out so rarely? Support and explain your answer with at least one example you have studied.
- 6) 'Without the historian there would be only myths.' How far do you agree?
- 7) Outline some of the ways in which the historian could use music as a historical source.
- 8) What lessons should historian learn from other disciplines?

**[20 + 5 marks for spelling and grammar]**

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