

HISTORY

9389/11

Paper 1 Document Question

May/June 2015

1 hour

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper



READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

This paper contains **three** sections:

Section A: European Option

Section B: American Option

Section C: International Option

Answer **both** parts of the question from **one** section only.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The marks are given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

This document consists of 7 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1848–1871

The 1848 Revolutions in Germany

- 1 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

The Diet has so far not fulfilled the tasks set it by the Act of the Confederation in the fields of representation by estates, free trade, communication, navigation, freedom of the press etc.; the federal defence regulation provides neither for the arming of the population nor for a uniformly organised federal force. On the contrary, the press is harassed by censorship and the discussions of the Diet are shrouded in secrecy. The only expression of the common German interests in existence, the Customs Union, was not created by the Confederation but negotiated outside it.

The liberation of the press, open judicial proceedings with juries, separation of the executive and judicial powers, freeing the soil and its tillers from medieval burdens, and the reduction of the costs of the standing army were discussed at length, as were the constitutional means that could be used to give force to the just demands of the people.

Programme of reform drawn up at a meeting of German liberals, 1847.

Source B

Today 51 men assembled here from Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg etc. (almost all members of state assemblies), to discuss the most urgent measures for the fatherland at this moment of decision.

They were unanimously resolved in their devotion to freedom, unity, independence and honour of the German nation, but insisted that the establishment of these highest blessings must be attempted by cooperation of all German peoples with their governments.

They resolved that Germany must not be involved in a war through intervention in the affairs of a neighbouring country and that freedom and independence is a right of the German people.

They resolved that a meeting of a national representation elected in all the German lands must not be postponed.

They resolved that a main task of the national representation will be common defence whereby a great deal of money will be saved, while at the same time the identity and self-administration of the different states remains in existence.

From the Declaration of Heidelberg, March 1848. This was issued when news of the 1848 Revolution in Paris arrived.

Source C

In the history of every nation there comes a time when it comes to full self-consciousness and claims the right to determine its own destiny. We Germans have reached this stage. No one will deny that it is hard on a thinking man to be unable to say abroad 'I am a German', and not be able to be proud that a German flag is flying from his ship and to have no German consul in case of emergency, but have to explain 'I am a Hessian, a Bavarian, a Saxon.'

From a memorandum written by Prince Hohenlohe, whose family ruled a small part of Bavaria, in 1847.

Source D

The unfortunate Silesian weavers, unable to support themselves by their usual occupation, were forced to work with cotton, as were thousands of others throughout Germany. This led to overproduction. Factories were shut down, competition declined and the freedom of the worker disappeared. Heartless manufacturers oppressed the poor workers. This is the cause of those sad events which have recently taken place in Silesia. I believe it to be hunger, not communistic ideas, which is the problem.

A Silesian aristocrat describing conditions in Silesia to the Prussian Diet, 1847.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on what the aims of the reformers in Germany should be? [15]
- (b) 'Nationalism was the principal cause of the revolutions in Germany in 1848.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Section B: American Option

The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

The Republican Party in 1860

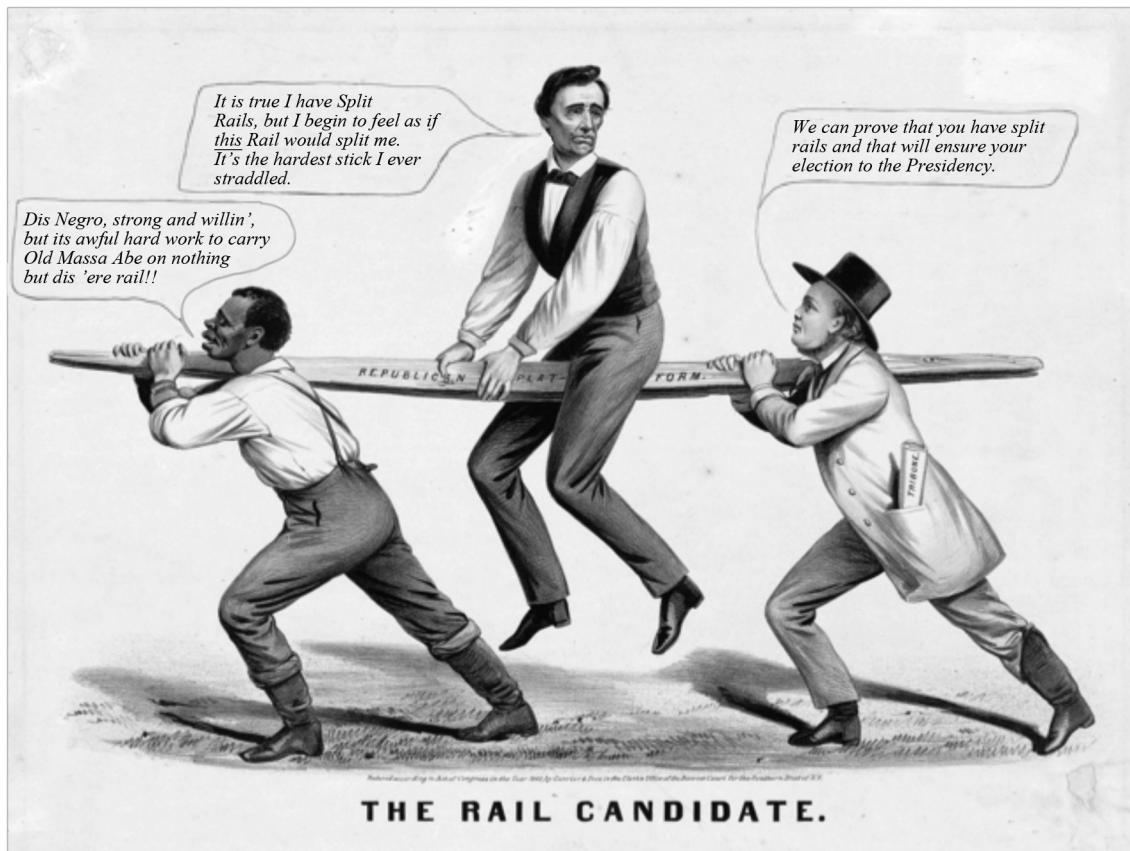
- 2** Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

Through Wednesday night and most of Thursday I was engaged on the labour of the Platform Committee. At 11.00pm the Committee, finding its progress impeded by its own unwieldiness, deputed its labour to a sub-committee of five. That the Platform presented is generally satisfactory is eminently due to John A. Kasson of Iowa, whose efforts to reconcile differences and secure the largest liberty of sentiment consistent with Republican principles were most effective and untiring. I think no former Platform ever reflected more fairly and fully the average convictions of a great national party.

*Horace Greeley, reporting on the Republican National Convention, 'New York Tribune',
22 May 1860.*

Source B



*Cartoon from May 1860.
The man on the right is Horace Greeley, editor of the 'New York Tribune'.*

Source C

There is great trouble among the Republicans in this state. They have their trials and misfortunes as well as the Democrats. There is a tremendous quarrel going on about the Governorship in which Greeley is mixed up. The object is to kill him off before the Presidential election so as to destroy his political influence and cheat him out of his fair share of the spoils of office. One section of the Republicans desire the re-nomination of Morgan. But the Seward party is determined to defeat him because he was lukewarm to their chief. If the Sewardites can, they will never let Greeley get that postmastership which Lincoln has promised him. The usual contest between Republican leaders of New York City and those of New York State is now embittered by a new element of strife – the personal quarrel between Greeley and Seward.

From the 'New York Herald', 5 August 1860.

Source D

It was evident that the drafting of a Platform must be delegated to a few men to expedite the work. A sub-committee of five was chosen. It consisted of Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz, John A. Kasson, Austin Blair and William Jessup. This sub-committee received all resolutions submitted and then proceeded to agree upon the essential items to be embraced in the Platform. At midnight three of the members retired exhausted, leaving Kasson and Greeley to complete the work. As daylight approached, Mr. Greeley went to the telegraph office to send the substance of the resolutions to the *Tribune* while Kasson finished and revised the Platform. At nine in the morning Kasson reported the Platform to the general committee and it was agreed by a unanimous vote. There was a diversity of opinions on the tariff which had been difficult to reconcile.

Benjamin F. Gue, 'History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century', 1903.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources A and D as evidence about the process of drawing up the Republican Party's national platform at its 1860 convention. [15]
- (b) 'The Republican Party in 1860 was deeply divided.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Section C: International Option

The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945

Germany and the League of Nations

3 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

The times when there was no League of Nations were far more honourable and humane. The pacifist says that differences of opinion between peoples should be brought before a 'Peace Court'. But would the judges of this court have the power to bring the parties before it? I believe that an accused only appears 'voluntarily' before a court because, if he did not, he would be fetched there. I should like to see the nation which would allow itself without external force to be brought before this League of Nations' Court in the case of a disagreement. In the life of nations, what in the last resort decides questions is a kind of judgement by God. No one yields voluntarily! It is strength which decides the day. Always before God and the world the stronger has the right to carry through what he wills. The world of nature is a struggle between strength and weakness – an eternal victory of the strong over the weak.

From a speech by Adolf Hitler, April 1923.

Source B

The League of Nations has not met with much sympathy in Germany. Naturally it is hated by politicians of the revenge school who dream of a new world war in which Germany will be victorious. The peaceful elements of the country, who constitute the majority, also mistrust and lack interest in the League. Germany might soon be invited to join the League. It will be profoundly regrettable in the interests of the world and of Germany herself if she does not understand the significance of this historic moment, for by her isolation she will strengthen among other peoples the impression that most German people are dreaming of new wars and bloody revenge. We cannot any longer do without the League of Nations. It represents the only rational method of putting a peaceful end to international disputes.

From an article by a German socialist, April 1924.

Source C

It seems obvious that Germany ought to be glad to put an end to her political and moral isolation by joining the League of Nations, and that she, in her present weakened condition, has the greatest interest in supporting an institution intended to place Right above Might. Nevertheless, you nearly always hear unfavourable judgements of the League in Germany, and a vote on the question of our entrance would give an overwhelming majority against it. Critics of the League claim that it is a sham designed to conceal the political and selfish aims of French militarism and English imperialism. No government could survive the storm of indignation which would be aroused by seeking admission to such an unpopular institution. Our whole foreign policy is directed towards the revision of the Treaty of Versailles, but we would certainly not be allowed to become a member without acknowledging once more, and this time voluntarily, our treaty obligations, including acceptance of our responsibility for the war and the loss of territories in the East which we hope to regain one day.

From an article by a German Law Professor, April 1924.

Source D

The catastrophic war has brought humanity to its senses. The Treaty of Versailles determined Germany's disarmament and we must now work towards general disarmament. It is our duty to restore the old economic system, bridging the gap between trading nations rather than erecting economic barriers. God has endowed humanity with different blood, different languages and different homelands but this cannot justify using our national strength against each other. The League must embrace all nations on the basis of equality. Germany is determined to adopt this ideal as the basis of her policy. May the League's work be based on ideals of peace, freedom and unity, to which we pledge our earnest devotion.

From a speech made by Gustav Stresemann (German Foreign Minister) to mark Germany's admission to the League of Nations, September 1926.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) Compare and contrast the views expressed about the League of Nations by Hitler in Source A and Stresemann in Source D. [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A to D support the view that it was not in Germany's interests to join the League of Nations? [25]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations 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.