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AS & A Level

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HISTORY

9389/12

Paper 1 Document Question

October/November 2018

1 hour

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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



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

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1815–1871

Problems facing Italian nationalists after 1815

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

Source A

Napoleon had a huge impact on Italy before 1815. There was a great rise in a national spirit and young men were inspired by patriotic ideals. Independence was not felt to be far off and Italians liked French liberal rule. However, the Congress of Vienna allowed Austria to invade and they have destroyed much of Italy. No one spoke for Italy at Vienna. Austria now possesses the richest and most fertile parts of Italy. It dominates Parma, Tuscany and Modena. It has cut Italy in half and under the Pope two and a half million Italians are enslaved.

Memorandum from the Piedmontese ambassador to the Tsar of Russia, 1818.

Source B

For the attention of all members of Austrian forces serving in Italy.

- Seek out and unmask all plots against imperial Austrian rule. Take particular care to monitor students and those formerly connected with the French government.
- Seek out and unmask all associations and secret societies who might be considering liberal or nationalist policies.
- Watch and direct public opinion. Ensure that the benefits of Austrian rule are carefully presented.
- Censor all books and newspapers. Ensure that any items critical of Austria or favouring nationalist ideas are removed and report the authors to your superior officer.
- Check regularly on all public officials and clergy to ensure that they do not use their positions to threaten our authority.
- Develop an espionage system in both Italy and surrounding countries. Money has been allocated to pay for informers and spies.

Secret orders to the Austrian Police and Secret Service in Italy, 1820.

Source C

While the great Congress can take some of the blame for what has happened to Italy in the past years, others are more at fault in causing its problems. It is the Church, the aristocracy and those sovereign princes of Italy who must take more of the responsibility. The Congress could not destroy the ideas of the French Revolution. While the principle of returning states to their former rulers was not in itself a bad one, it is the men who have returned that are the problem, as is their determination to destroy the idea of 'Italy'. Placing the Austrians in a position to hinder French aggression is not necessarily a bad idea, but with Austria guided by Metternich, it is.

From the diary of Stendhal, a French writer living in Milan, 1821.

Source D

In 1820 we had a good chance of success in our aim to liberate Italy. But Charles Albert, the Sardinian prince, who we trusted, destroyed our plans by his inaction and then by his flight. In the same year the people of Naples were unexpectedly betrayed. Their liberal ruler changed his mind. These revolts exposed many weaknesses. There was no foreign help and now Italy is subject totally to Austrian rule. The aristocracy would not make common front with those with more liberal ideas. Ordinary citizens felt there was a threat to property and army officers did not like the demands made by their men.

From a private letter by Santorre di Santarosa, a Piedmontese revolutionary, writing to his friend who was also a revolutionary, 1822.

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

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and C agree on the impact of the Congress of Vienna on Italy? [15]
- (b) 'It was Austria that prevented Italian unity after 1815.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Section B: American Option**The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861****Lincoln goes to War, 1861**

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

Source A

Mr Thomas Hutchinson, a wealthy and respectable citizen of Kentucky, was in Springfield, Illinois, a few days ago. Anxious for the restoration of the Union, and knowing that the question of peace or war is substantially in the hands of Mr Lincoln, he sought an interview with the president-elect. He did not doubt that he would learn that the patriotism and good sense and sound judgement of that distinguished gentleman were equal to the emergency and capable of carrying us peaceably and safely through the crisis. *But he has returned home without a hope for the future.* Mr Hutchinson said that if any attempt were made to coerce the seceding states, then Kentucky would make common cause with the South. Mr Lincoln then said with emphasis, 'If Kentucky means to say that, should the federal government undertake to recapture the southern forts and war ensue, she would unite with the South, then let her prepare for war.'

From the 'Louisville Courier' (Kentucky), February 1861.

Source B

Fellow citizens of the United States,

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a president under our national constitution. Yet I now enter upon the same task with a great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union is now formally attempted. I hold that the Union of these states is permanent. No state can lawfully get out of this Union. Acts of violence within any state or states against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary. I consider that the Union is unbroken. I shall take care that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the states. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

From President Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, March 1861.

Source C

They told us last October that the secession of the southern states would be civil war, accompanied by horrors of slave rebellion. What do we see now? The friends of the South insisted that universal secession of the South would maintain peace and that the remainder of the Union would have neither the inclination nor the power to attack that which had departed. The inaugural address of President Lincoln, despite all its threats of coercion, is seen as a peace-keeping document. People say that he does not believe what he says when he threatens coercion and that he has not the means to enforce it. It is clear as daylight that the course of universal secession was the course of peace.

From the 'Richmond Daily Dispatch' (Virginia), March 1861.

Source D

The painful suspense in which the country has been so long held on the question of civil war or a peaceful secession of the southern states is about to be removed. The inaugural address of Mr Lincoln has not only failed to clear away the obscurity but has added smoke to the fog. But we shall have light now. Commissioners from the Southern Confederation have arrived in Washington DC for the purpose of demanding from Mr Lincoln the withdrawal of all the United States troops and all federal authority in every shape and form from the Confederate states. On Mr Lincoln's reply to the Commissioners from Montgomery, or even his refusal to reply, hangs peace or war and the fate of the country. The issue is therefore in Mr Lincoln's own hands and the people will hold him responsible.

From the 'New York Herald', March 1861.

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

- (a) To what extent do Sources C and D agree on the impact of President Lincoln's inaugural address? [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A to D support the assertion that Abraham Lincoln was responsible for the outbreak of civil war in 1861? [25]

Section C: International Option**The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945****Germany withdraws from the League of Nations, 1933**

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

Source A

Germany, angry and ready for any consequences, announced today its withdrawal from the League of Nations and the World Disarmament Conference. At the same time, Germany announced its willingness to destroy its last machine gun and demobilise its last soldier if other nations would do likewise. The moment news reached Berlin, crowds began turning out. Patriotic demonstrations were organised and Nazi brass bands turned out to lead parades. The German government reached its decision in the belief that there was no compromise possible between it and the World War Allies. Germany demands that it be permitted to increase its armaments or that the Allies reduce theirs. France, supported by the USA and Britain, refuses to disarm. Germany argues that other nations were engaged in a disastrous arms race which Germany did not wish to enter.

From a report by an American journalist in Berlin, 14 October 1933.

Source B

Ever since the Treaty of Versailles, the German people have held feelings of deep humiliation. Nothing arouses their passion so violently as to be accused of the sole guilt in the war. Still greater was the humiliation of those Germans who had been placed under the rule of nations which they despised. Millions were made into Polish or Czech citizens, and they prayed for the day when revenge would come. In Germany, Hitler will be praised for having addressed these insults. The League of Nations has always been mistrusted and hated in Germany. It is seen as a pro-French weapon of oppression. In the German mind, the League is associated with surrender, compromise and disgrace. Above all, however, the failure of the League to ensure wider disarmament is the main cause of Germany's withdrawal. Germany feels fooled by the promise of the Allies at Versailles to disarm and resents the position of inferiority to which she is condemned by her inequality in armaments.

From a report by a British journalist in Berlin, 16 October 1933.

Source C

Hitler's domestic situation has deteriorated this last month. A factor in the decision to leave the League may have been the desire to ease internal problems by means of a foreign affairs' adventure on which all Germans could wholeheartedly unite. Much dissatisfaction exists within the German population. Hitler's promises to drag Germany out of its depression have failed to materialise. Unemployment continues to rise and economic conditions worsen. Hitler is attempting to divert German political and public attention away from domestic issues, by arousing the sense of honour and nationalistic sentiment of the people. This step provides an excellent opportunity for Hitler's government to consolidate its domestic position.

*From a report to the US government by the American Ambassador to Germany,
17 October 1933.*

Source D

In 1918, the German people, trusting in the guarantees of Wilson's Fourteen Points, laid down their arms after four years of valiant resistance in a war they had never wanted. Germany supported the concept of the League of Nations more enthusiastically than any other nation. This is why the German people accepted the absurd conditions of the Treaty of Versailles. Having suffered most from the consequences of war, our people faithfully supported the idea of restructuring relations between nations in the interest of ridding the world once and for all of similar horrors. The German people were convinced that the League would lead to a general international reduction in arms. While Germany fulfilled its obligations to disarm, other nations failed to perform theirs. Surrounded by highly armed nations of war, Germany was completely at the mercy of any threat which any of them might pose. Given other nations' refusal to disarm, the German government could not remain in the League.

Adolf Hitler, 'Proclamation to the German People', 16 March 1935.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources B and D as evidence of the German people's opinions about, and expectations of, the League of Nations. [15]
- (b) 'Germany withdrew from the League of Nations because of its failure to secure international disarmament.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

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