

HISTORY

9389/12

Paper 1 Document Question

October/November 2014

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.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

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 Problems of Italian Nationalists**

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

Source A

It is not from outside that we fear that we shall see obstacles put in the way of Italian independence. Alas! It has to be said that it is Italy itself which now, as always, manages to produce her own most cruel enemies and to raise almost insurmountable obstacles to the achievement of the long and painful process of her freedom. These obstacles are the absence of any bonds of unity. There is the antagonism which continues between provinces and even between towns. There is the lack of patriotic feeling and the impossibility of achieving united action. There is also the situation that always calls in the foreigner to re-establish peace and order. The enemies are the political parties and enthusiasts, victims of impossible and wild dreams who willingly sacrifice the interests of their country to their hatreds or fantasies. Such men abandoned the army of Piedmont when it faced Austria.

The Belgian Ambassador reports the situation in Rome in his journal, September 1848.

Source B

You will find full proof of Austria's programme to have an undue influence over the internal affairs of Piedmont. She wishes to cripple Victor Emmanuel and his government and make them powerless in the future. The plan calls upon the King, by a simple royal order, to cancel laws passed by the Parliament of Piedmont. If the King agrees to Austria's demand he would violate the constitution that he had promised to maintain at the very beginning of his reign. The Austrian demand is an obvious attempt to crush a young king when he has problems. I hope that Britain and France, by acting firmly, can quickly prove that they have the power and willingness to resist oppression. This will be the best way of avoiding war breaking out again.

The British Ambassador in Piedmont reports to the British Foreign Minister, April 1849.

Source C

In Sicily, Garibaldi has let himself become intoxicated with his success. Instead of carrying out the annexation of Sicily by Piedmont, he dreams of conquering Naples and unifying all of Italy. It would be very helpful if moderate advice came from Britain, for which he has great respect. I know that you cannot make direct contact with Garibaldi but you could seek the help of others. The annexation of Sicily by Piedmont would get us out of an embarrassment because it would bring back Garibaldi into a regular situation. If annexation is delayed, I predict the greatest difficulties. As for Naples, I do not know precisely what to say. If Naples did really agree to surrender Sicily and would help us to free Rome, I believe that we could come to an agreement.

Cavour's letter to Piedmont's Ambassador in Britain, July 1860.

Source D

The work to which we consecrated our life is accomplished. After long trials, Italy has Rome as its capital. Our people, after centuries of separation, find themselves for the first time solemnly reunited. We have proclaimed the separation of Church and State. Having recognised the independence of the spiritual authority, we are convinced that Rome, the capital of Italy, will continue to be the peaceful and respected seat of the papacy.

Economic and financial affairs claim our most careful attention. Now that Italy is established, it is necessary to make it prosperous by putting its finances in order. Good finances will be the means of re-enforcing our military organisation. Our greatest desire is for peace.

A vast range of activity opens before you. I hope that the national unity which we have gained will make less bitter the struggles of parties that we have seen in the past. A brilliant future opens before us.

King Victor Emmanuel II, speaking to Parliament at the declaration of a united Italy, 1871.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources A and B as evidence about the attitudes of foreigners towards Italy. [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A to D agree that Austria was the greatest problem faced by the Italian nationalists? [25]

Section B: American Option**The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861****The Death of John Brown, 1859**

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

Source A

John Brown dies today! We have a firm belief that this execution of Brown will hasten the downfall of that accursed system against which he waged war. The shock caused by his death will be more than a nine day wonder. The emotions excited and the reflections provoked by the tragedy will go to the very foundations of our political structure. In all parts of the union, men will ask themselves how long this institution, which compels men to put to death their fellows like Brown, who act on motives that command the approval of the world, shall be suffered to disgrace the age and the civilisation in which we live. The issue will reach hearts that have been callous until now. Before many years it will bring the opposing forces which now divide the country face to face for a final conflict. We have no anxiety about the result, whenever it comes.

From the 'Chicago Press and Tribune', 2 December 1859.

Source B

The execution of the old man at Charlestown yesterday was a plain admission on the part of slavery that they dare not spare a brave man's life and that mercy is impossible for a system based on wrong and upheld by violence. History will do justice to the institution of slavery and its uncompromising foe alike, when both are gone. The comparison which this affair provokes between the two is now plainly visible to change the popular judgement. Slavery in the fullness of its triumph and power is a failure. Old John Brown has succeeded in dragging down the pillars of slavery in his fall and his victory is complete! While millions of prayers went up for the old martyr yesterday so millions of curses were uttered against the system which so mercilessly and ferociously cried out for his blood.

From the 'Pittsburgh Post-Gazette', 3 December 1859.

Source C

The chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that before this paper reaches our subscribers John Brown will have paid the penalty of his crimes on the gallows. It is to be hoped, with Brown's exit, the excitement of the North will subside. But we confess that this hope is but of the faintest character. Fanaticism in the North is rampant and overrides everything. Only yesterday, the godly city of Boston, built up and sustained by the products of slave labour, went into mourning, fasting and prayer over the punishment of the negro stealer, murderer and traitor and from fifty pulpits the Puritan preachers belch forth volumes of blasphemy and treason. In all the New England villages, we may expect to hear that mock funerals have been celebrated. It is a pity that they haven't a witch or two to drown or burn, by way of variety.

From the 'Raleigh Register', 3 December 1859.

Source D

It is pleasing to observe the reaction which is rapidly taking place in Northern sentiment. The sympathisers with the mad act of John Brown and his deluded followers, though few in number, made a great deal of noise at first and almost convinced some too credulous Southern men that their ravings were a fair reflection of Northern feeling. But now the excitement of the moment has passed, the strong undercurrent of genuine Northern patriotism is beginning to be felt. Conservative Union meetings are being held throughout the entire North and are passing resolutions condemnatory of the Virginia invasion and of all incendiary attempts to excite the slaves against their masters.

From a Kentucky newspaper, 'The Frankfort Commonwealth', 17 December 1859.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources C and D as evidence about Southern attitudes towards the death of John Brown. [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A to D support the assertion that the impact of the death of John Brown was short-lived? [25]

Section C: International Option

The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945

The League of Nations and Collective Security

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

Source A

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of the Covenant, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenant of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the Covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are co-operating to protect the Covenant of the League.

From Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, 1919.

Source B



A cartoon from a British newspaper, October 1927. The League is saying to the World Statesman, 'But why do you pin him down with string and not chains?' The World Statesman replies, 'I am afraid the rattle of chains might awaken him.'

Source C

Ultimately, collective security failed because of the reluctance of nearly all the nations in Europe to proceed to what I might call military sanctions. The real reason, or the main reason, was that we discovered in the process of weeks that there was no country except the aggressor country which was ready for war. If collective action is to be a reality and not merely a thing to be talked about, it means not only that every country is to be ready for war, but must be ready to go to war at once. That is a terrible thing, but it is an essential part of collective security.

Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, June 1936.

Source D

In the essential task of maintaining peace, the League succeeded throughout the 1920s. It succeeded as long as Governments, and particularly the Governments of the Great Powers, put their faith in it and fortified it by their own strength of purpose and as long as there was the possibility that their force would be put at the service of its decisions. The League settled various grave disputes – Memel, the Aaland Islands, Upper Silesia and the dispute between Greece and Bulgaria – all of them involving areas which might have become battlefields if the League had not settled the disputes in their initial stages. It is, indeed, the very success it achieved that caused the disputes to be minimised and that makes us forget what it accomplished. Deterioration set in when, imperialism having again broken loose in the world, those precepts of the Covenant whose application would have afforded the only possible basis of a peace honourable for all, were sacrificed to the myth of appeasement.

Joseph Paul-Boncour, French representative to the League of Nations, speaking at the League's final meeting, April 1946.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about the work of the League in the 1920s. [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A to D support the view that collective security did not work? [25]

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