



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/13

Paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

October/November 2013

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

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 a soft pencil for any rough working.

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

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

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

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A: The Origins of World War I, 1870–1914

You **must** answer Question 1.

SERBIA AND THE BALKANS

- 1 Read the Sources, and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1**, candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the Sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

When a generation ago our soldiers crossed the borders of your lands, you were assured that they came not as enemies, but as friends, with the firm determination to remedy the evils from which your fatherland had suffered so grievously for many years. This promise has been honestly kept. Our government has constantly tried to guide your country by patient methods to a happier future. You must feel it a great benefit that order and security have replaced violence and oppression. Trade is constantly growing, education has expanded in your country, and every man may enjoy the fruits of his labour under the shield of an orderly government.

It is the duty of us all to advance steadily along this path. Therefore, we believe that the time has come to give your inhabitants a new proof of our trust in their political maturity. In order to raise Bosnia and Herzegovina to a higher level, we have decided to grant both of those lands constitutional governments within the Austrian Empire. You shall have a voice when decisions are made concerning your domestic affairs, which will still have a separate administration. Therefore, we extend our sovereignty over Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new order of things will be a guarantee that civilisation and prosperity will be firmly founded in your home.

The proclamation of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria, 1908.

Source B

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was only one of the blows which the enemies of Serbia have aimed at this land. Many blows preceded it, and many will follow it. Serbia must be prepared in case there is another attack. A new blow, like that of the annexation, must be met by a new Serbia, in which every Serbian, from child to old person, is a soldier. The Austrians want to take our freedom and our language from us and to crush us. We can already feel the threats of the struggle which approaches. The Serbian people are faced by the question 'To be or not to be?' *Narodna Odbrana* proclaims to the people that Austria is our first and greatest enemy. If the *Narodna Odbrana* preaches the necessity of fighting Austria, she preaches a sacred truth of our national position. *Narodna Odbrana* means our whole people, not only those in Serbia. It is hoped that Serbia will spur the brothers outside Serbia to take a more energetic share in the work, so that the new present-day movement for the creation of a powerful Serbian *Narodna Odbrana* will go forward in unison in all Serbian territories. We remain *Odbrana* (defence) *Narodna* (of the people).

An announcement by Narodna Odbrana, a Serbian nationalist society, 1911.

Source C

The crime at Sarajevo must have made the entire civilised world aware of the aims of Serbian policies against the very existence of the Austrian monarchy. It also revealed the criminal methods which pan-Serb propaganda in Serbia had no hesitation in using to achieve these aims. The goal of these policies was the final separation of the southern districts from the Austrian Empire and their union with Serbia. This policy has not been altered in the least in spite of the repeated and solemn declarations of Serbia that promised a change in these policies towards Austria and the maintenance of good and neighbourly relations. For the third time in the last six years Serbia has led Europe to the brink of a world war.

Statement by the German Foreign Ministry soon after the outbreak of war, August 1914.

Source D

Austria-Hungary planned to attack Serbia. I received a telegram from San Giuliano (Italy's Foreign Minister) in August 1913. The telegram said, 'Austria has communicated to us and to Germany her intention of taking action against Serbia. She describes such action as defensive, hoping to bring about the intervention of the Triple Alliance.' Austria is now fighting Serbia. It is clear that intervention by the Triple Alliance cannot be justified. She is doing this on her own account. There is no question of defence, because no one is thinking of attacking her. The telegram shows that the assassination of the Archduke was the excuse rather than the cause of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. The authenticity of the 1913 telegram is proved because the Austrian Government has not denied it.

Speech by Giolitti, the ex-Prime Minister of Italy, to the Italian Parliament, 5 December 1914.

Source E

The Balkan Wars, 1912–13, were fought for control of the European territories of the Turkish Empire. After the end of the wars Serbia wished to annex a large part of Albania, in order to gain an outlet on the Mediterranean. This step toward a 'Greater Serbia' was opposed by Austria, Italy and the Albanians, who declared their independence. The Balkan Wars prepared the way for World War I by satisfying some of the ambitions of Serbia and thereby giving a great encouragement to the Serbian desire to annex parts of Austria. Austria was alarmed and became even more determined to crush Serbia.

From an online encyclopedia.

Now answer the following question.

'Serbia was responsible for the tensions in the Balkans.' Use Sources A–E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 How far did the French achieve liberty and equality during the rule of Napoleon from 1799 to 1814?
- 3 Assess the benefits that industrialisation brought to governments in the nineteenth century. (You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 Compare the problems involved in unifying Germany and Italy during the period from 1849 to 1871.
- 5 'There were more problems than benefits for European countries.' Examine this claim about the effects of 'New Imperialism' in the late nineteenth century. (You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 6 'An unexpected and incomplete victory.' Assess this judgement of the Bolsheviks' success in October 1917.
- 7 Which was the more important reason for Hitler's hold on power in Germany from 1933 to 1939: propaganda or terror?
- 8 Who had the greater effect on nineteenth-century Europe: Bismarck or Napoleon?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source E © *The Columbia Electronic Encyclopedia*; 6th ed. © 2007, Columbia University Press.

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.

University of 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.