



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 2012

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.

AUSTRIA'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORLD WAR I

- 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

After the terrible shock of yesterday's catastrophe it is difficult to give any satisfactory and calm description of the bloody drama at Sarajevo. Assassins murdered the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. For many years hatred against Austria has been sown in Serbia. The crop has sprung up and the harvest is murder. The accounts of eye-witnesses when the news was announced say that people fell into one another's arms in delight. Remarks were heard, such as 'It serves them right, we have been expecting this for a long time' or 'This is revenge for the annexation of Bosnia.'

An Austrian diplomat in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, in a message to the Austrian Foreign Minister, 29 June 1914.

Source B

The attack on my poor nephew is the direct consequence of the agitation carried on by the Russian and Serbian Pan-Slavists whose sole aim is the weakening of the Triple Alliance and the destruction of the Austrian empire. It is no longer possible to see the Sarajevo affair as the single bloody deed of an individual. It was a well-organised conspiracy which involves Serbia. There is a constant danger to Austria if this kind of thing continues. The efforts of my government should therefore be to isolate and limit Serbia. There would then arise, under the patronage of the Triple Alliance, a new Balkan alliance, which would put an end to the invasion of the Pan-Slavist tide and ensure peace to our countries. This will not be possible unless Serbia is eliminated as a political factor in the Balkans. After this last terrible event in Bosnia, we cannot think of smoothing out the differences that separate us from Serbia. The maintenance of peaceful policy by all the European monarchies will be threatened as long as this centre of criminal agitation in Serbia remains unpunished.

Message from Franz Joseph, Emperor of Austria, to Kaiser William II of Germany, 5 July 1914.

Source C

The demands in the Austrian ultimatum are unnecessarily humiliating for Serbia, and ignore her dignity as an independent state. We are required to accept all of Austria's demands within 48 hours or Austria will break off diplomatic relations. We are prepared to accept those Austrian conditions which are suitable for an independent state, as well as those to which your Majesty may advise us to agree. Anybody whose criminal involvement may be proved will be severely punished by us. Some of the demands could not be carried out without changes in our laws, which would need time. We have been allowed too short a time limit. We may be attacked at the end of the time limit by the Austrian army which is concentrating upon our frontier. We are unable to defend ourselves and we beg your Majesty to help us urgently.

Telegram from King Peter I of Serbia to Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, 24 July 1914.

Source D

Austria was more responsible in the short term for the outbreak of World War I than any other country. Yet from her own point of view, she was acting in self-defence. She was not acting against an immediate military threat but against what she believed to be the poisonous movement for a greater Serbia that her leaders believed threatened her very existence. No country can be expected to sit with folded arms and await partition at the hands of its neighbours. Russia was believed to be intriguing with Serbia against Austria. The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne, as a result of a plot prepared in Serbia, demanded severe punishment. Otherwise Austria would be regarded as incapable of action. Austria was described by the Serbian press as 'eaten by worms'. It would sink in prestige and its power would quickly decline. To avoid this, the Austrian government was determined to crush Serbia by a war.

From an American history of World War I, published 1930.

Source E

No one denies today that the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia introduced the possibility not only of war, but of general war. Austrian politicians were aware of this. The ultimatum to Serbia was actually a challenge to Russia. All Europe realised that the step was very menacing. If we add to the ultimatum the refusal to accept Serbia's moderate reply, and then the breakdown of diplomatic relations and the bombardment of Belgrade (the capital of Serbia), we have a succession of acts for which Austrian diplomacy was responsible. This was the European situation in 1914 which made likely the outbreak of a general war. There is little doubt that Austrian politicians neither desired nor expected a simple acceptance of their ultimatum. They wanted to teach a lesson to the small country that disturbed Austria by supporting or tolerating the 'liberation' propaganda of European Slavs. The Austrians, who had decided to teach Serbia a lesson, deliberately accepted the general consequences, including a European war.

From a French history of World War I, published 1954.

Now answer the following question.

'Austria was acting in self-defence in 1914.' 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 was Napoleon an absolute ruler in France from 1799 to 1815?
- 3 Analyse the most important differences between pre-industrial and industrial societies.
(You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 ‘The most important turning point in the process of Italian unification was Cavour’s appointment as Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852.’ How far do you agree with this claim?
- 5 Why was there a rapid increase in imperialism by European countries during the period from c.1870 to c.1900?
(You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 6 Assess the claim that opposition was not a major threat to Nicholas II during the period to 1914.
- 7 How far did Stalin achieve his aims in economic policy during the period from 1928 to 1939?
- 8 How different were the ideas of Marxism and Fascism?

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