

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

HISTORY

9697/01

Paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

October/November 2006

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

3 hours

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **four** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A) and any **three** questions from Section B.

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.

RUSSIA AND THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 1

- 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

France and Russia, because they share a common desire to preserve peace, and whose only aim is to be able to wage a defensive war if provoked by an attack of the forces of the Triple Alliance against either of them, have agreed:

1. If France is attacked by Germany, or by Italy supported by Germany, Russia shall use all her available forces to attack Germany.
2. If Russia is attacked by Germany, or by Austria-Hungary supported by Germany, France shall use all her available forces to attack Germany.
3. In case the armies of the Triple Alliance, or of any one of the Powers belonging to it, should be mobilized, France and Russia shall mobilize immediately the whole of their forces.

*The secret alliance between France and Russia of 18 August 1892,
which was not made public until 1918.*

Source B

In this serious moment I ask you very sincerely to help me. A shameful war has been declared against Serbia, a weak country, and the indignation in Russia, which I fully share, is tremendous. I fear that very soon I shall be unable to resist the public pressure on me. I shall be forced to take measures which will lead to war. To prevent the terrible calamity of a European war, I urge you in the name of our old friendship to do all in your power to restrain Austria-Hungary, your ally, from going too far.

Telegram from Tsar Nicholas II to Kaiser William II, 29 July 1914.

Source C

The German Government has made every effort since the beginning of the crisis to bring about a peaceful settlement. After Nicholas II, the Tsar of Russia, requested him, William II, the German Emperor, tried to act, with Great Britain's co-operation, to mediate between the governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia. However, Russia, without waiting for any result, mobilised her forces on land and sea. Because of this threatening step, which was not justified by any military acts by Germany, the German Empire was faced by a grave and imminent danger. If the German Government had failed to guard against this peril, they would have endangered the safety and the very existence of Germany. The German Government therefore had to insist that Russia ceased such military acts. Russia refused to agree to this demand and this refusal showed that her action was directed against Germany. Therefore, the German Emperor accepts the challenge and considers himself at war with Russia.

The German declaration of war on Russia, 1 August 1914.

Source D

It is quite evident that Germany is making every effort to make us responsible for the crisis. We were forced to mobilise by the immense responsibility which would have fallen upon our shoulders if we had not taken all possible precautionary measures at a time when Austria-Hungary, whilst delaying negotiations, was bombarding Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, and was mobilising its army.

Nicholas II had promised William II that he would take no aggressive action as long as the discussions with Austria-Hungary continued. With such a guarantee, and after so many proofs of Russia's desire for peace, Germany should not have doubted our promise that we would joyfully accept any peaceful settlement compatible with the independence of Serbia. Any other solution, besides being entirely incompatible with Russia's dignity, would certainly have upset the European balance of power by making Germany dominant. The European, and even the world-wide, nature of this dispute is far more important than the individual cause from which it springs. Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility by her decision to declare war upon us, at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the Powers.

A telegram from Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister, to Russian ambassadors in other countries, 2 August 1914.

Source E

Russia wanted to conquer Constantinople and gain access to the Mediterranean, knowing well that this aim could not be achieved without a European war. The Austro-Hungarian army, when compared with Russia's army, was completely inadequate. An understanding had almost been reached following Germany's proposal of direct discussions between the Austro-Hungarian government and the Russian government, but Russian mobilisation suddenly increased the crisis. The governments in France, Germany and Russia knew that this mobilisation would inevitably lead to war. France did not only advise Russia about a general mobilisation but also gave advice about how these preparations could be carried out secretly to avoid Germany being able to take suitable counter-measures. Russia was the first country to order general mobilisation. Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, only realised the danger of this Russian mobilisation when it was too late and the Russian government was unwilling to cancel it. Germany's declaration of war on Russia was a political error which can be explained by the immense danger of war on two fronts. The decisive action was not the declaration of war itself. The action that made war inevitable was Russian mobilisation.

*Count Max Monteglas, 'The Case for the Central Powers', published in 1925.
The book was based on official German pre-war documents.*

Now answer the following question.

'Russia's policies led to the outbreak of a general European war 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 From 1799 to 1815, how far did Napoleon maintain the aims of the French Revolution?
- 3 Why did the Industrial Revolution bring about important social changes in Europe? (You should refer to developments in **at least two** of the following countries: Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 Why were monarchists more successful than the republicans in unifying Italy by 1871?
- 5 'Political factors were more important than economic motives in explaining the New Imperialism of the later nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this view?
- 6 What accounts for Lenin's success as a revolutionary leader up to October 1917?
- 7 Assess the claim that Hitler's rule from 1933 to 1939 was 'a popular dictatorship'.
- 8 How important was the impact of Marxism on Europe up to 1939?

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