



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

HISTORY

9697/12

Paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

May/June 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.

SARAJEVO

- 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

A tiny clipping from a newspaper, mailed from a secret band of terrorists in Croatia to their comrades in Serbia, was the torch which set the world afire with war in 1914. That bit of paper wrecked old, proud empires. It gave birth to new, free nations. I was one of the members of the terrorist band in Serbia which received it. The little clipping declared that the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand would visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on 28 June, to direct army manoeuvres in the neighbouring mountains. It reached our meeting place in a cafe one night in the latter part of April 1914. That little piece of paper caused a great sensation among us when it was passed from hand to hand almost in silence. It greatly inflamed our hearts. As everyone knows, the old Austrian empire was built by conquest and intrigues and treachery.

Jevtic, one of the leaders of the 'Black Hand', who was arrested immediately after the Archduke's assassination, gave this later account of the 1914 plot.

Source B

The main motive which guided me in my deed was the avenging of the Serbian people. I am a Nationalist. I aimed to free the Slavs, for I am a Slav. As far as Serbia is concerned, it is her duty to free us. I aimed my gun at the Archduke. I do not remember what I thought at that moment. I only know that I fired twice or perhaps several times, without knowing whether I had hit or missed.

Princip's statement after the assassination, 1914.

Source C

Serbia has continually pursued the aim of undermining, by hostile propaganda and revolutionary plots, those territories of Austria-Hungary which are inhabited by the Southern Slavs, in order to tear them away from Austria and achieve the Serbian claims to expansion. How far the hopes of Serbia had been raised, and how near she thought she was to achieving her vile aims, became evident in the embittered hatred which was created in this crazy and deluded country by Austria's annexation of Bosnia, which almost caused war. A whole series of murderous attacks ended in the appalling crime, carefully prepared in Serbia, against the exalted person of the heir to the throne, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Official statement by the Austrian government issued soon after the outbreak of war, 1914.

Source D

On 28 June 1914, the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated at Sarajevo by Bosnian students who opposed the reforms that he supported and demanded the union of Bosnia and Serbia. The Serbian government was not responsible for the killings. The Serbian government warned the Austrian authorities earlier in June of possible trouble during the Archduke's visit. Nevertheless, the guns and bombs were provided by Colonel Dimitrijevic, head of the Serbian Intelligence Bureau and head of the 'Black Hand' society. The Serbian government had almost no control over his activities. Conrad, the Chief of Austria's Military Staff, wanted to settle the Serbian question once and for all. Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, had previously preferred peaceful policies but was now persuaded to go along with the military. The aged Emperor, Franz Joseph, wavered but Moltke, the Chief of Germany's Military Staff, persuaded Kaiser William II to send a 'blank cheque'. This provided Austria with unconditional support if she went to war with Serbia.

A modern British historian's view of the Sarajevo crisis, published in 1987.

Source E

Princip was only one of a group of seven conspirators who had positioned themselves at crucial points around Sarajevo. All of them were between 17 and 20 years of age and members of the nationalist movement 'Young Bosnia'. They were enemies of Austria, idealists who dreamed of a Greater Serbian state. But the strings were being pulled by another figure, Chief of Intelligence for the Serbian General Staff, Colonel Dimitrijevic. He had backing from Russian officials. Franz Ferdinand had in fact been aiming to strengthen the Serbs in the Austrian empire, in order to defuse the political situation. Seventy years later, the Archduke's daughter, who was thirteen years old in 1914, described her father's aims. 'He wanted to avoid extreme nationalism and keep each of the countries in the empire happy', she explained. 'But of course, the official language was to remain German. He just wanted to take away a bit of land from other Balkan territories in the Austrian empire to give to Serbia. He knew what he was letting himself in for.'

Today, historians agree that those who planned the murder of Franz Ferdinand, the core of the Serbian Intelligence Staff and Russian diplomats in Serbia, needed to eliminate a monarch who could have brought peace to the region. Franz Ferdinand's plans to integrate the unhappy Slav racial groups in the Austrian empire would have undermined the aggressive support for a breakaway movement in the southern Slav parts of the empire. The undermining of the support in the rest of the Balkans would have robbed them of their ambitions.

A modern German view of the assassination at Sarajevo, posted on the internet.

Now answer the following question.

'Austria was responsible for the Sarajevo crisis.' Use Sources A–E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

Section B

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

- 2 'A complete betrayal of the French Revolution.' Assess this claim about Napoleon's government of France from 1799.
- 3 Did industrialisation bring more problems than advantages to governments in nineteenth-century Europe?
(You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 Assess the internal and external problems that Bismarck faced in bringing about the unification of Germany.
- 5 Why did imperialism cause competition between European countries in the late-nineteenth century?
(You should refer to **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 6 How successfully did Lenin govern Russia from 1917 to 1924?
- 7 Why was the Weimar Republic replaced by a Nazi dictatorship in 1933?
- 8 How similar were the methods by which Nicholas II and Stalin ruled Russia during the period from 1900 to 1939?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source D Gildea R; *Barricades and Borders: Europe 1800–1914*; OUP; 1987
Source E www.todayinhistory.de/index.php

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.