



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

May/June 2008

3 hours

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 a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or 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.

THE SARAJEVO CRISIS, 1914

- 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

How dared Franz Ferdinand enter Sarajevo on that day? He was not only the representative of the oppressor but in his own person an arrogant tyrant. Such an entry was a studied insult. 28 June is a date engraved deeply in the heart of every Serb. It is the day on which the old Serbian kingdom was conquered by the Turks at the battle of Amselfelde in 1389. That was no day for Franz Ferdinand, the new oppressor, to make a display of the force of arms which kept us beneath his heel. Our decision was taken almost immediately. Death to the tyrant!

From a statement written by Borijove Jevtic, a member of the Black Hand group in Serbia, after Archduke Ferdinand's visit to Sarajevo, 28 June 1914.

Source B

I hear even serious people here express the desire to deal with the Serbs once for all. They believe that a series of conditions should be sent to the Serbs, and, if they did not accept these, energetic steps should be taken. [*The Austrians should act now or never!*] I take advantage of every such opportunity, quietly but earnestly, to discourage the Austrian government from taking hasty measures. [*Who told him to do this? It is very foolish. This does not concern him in the least. It is entirely Austria's affair to decide what to do.*]

Letter from the German Ambassador to Austria to the German government, with the Kaiser's handwritten notes in italics, 30 June 1914.

Source C

After the shocking crime of 28 June, I can now describe the atmosphere here in Serbia. Relations between Austria and Serbia were poisoned on the Serbian side by extreme nationalism, hateful and strong. Proof of this can be had easily everywhere among all parties, in political circles as well as among the lower classes. It is a well-known fact that the policy of Serbia is to abolish the Austrian Monarchy as a Great Power. This is its only aim. The hatred of Austria has been further intensified as a result of the latest events which influence political opinion here. The crime at Sarajevo has aroused among the Serbians an expectation that the Austrian Empire will fall to pieces very soon. They had set their hopes on this even before the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria, hated as she is, now appears to the Serbians as powerless, and as scarcely worthy of waging war with; contempt is mingled with hatred. The Serbians believe that Austria is ripe for destruction, and she will fall without trouble under the control of the Great Serbian Empire, which is to come about in the immediate future. Newspapers, even those which are not the most extreme, discuss the powerlessness and weakness of the Austrian Monarchy in daily articles. They insult its officials without reserve and without fear of reprimand. They do not even stop short of the exalted person of our ruler. Even the official newspaper refers to the internal condition of Austria as the true cause of this wicked crime.

Letter from an Austrian diplomat to Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, written in Belgrade, the Serbian capital, 21 July 1914.

Source D

This morning the Serbian Ambassador came to see me, and he shares the fears of Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister. The Serbian Ambassador fears that Austria may make demands of the Serbian Government which their dignity, and above all public opinion, will not allow them to accept without a protest. When I pointed out to him the quiet atmosphere in Vienna, he answered that this official quiet was deceptive and Austrian opinion was most fundamentally hostile to Serbia. If Austria persists, it will be necessary to take account of Serbian public opinion, which has been inflamed by the harsh treatment to which the Austrian Government have constantly subjected that country. Serbia is not inclined to put up with any humiliation. Sir Edward Grey asked the Austrian Ambassador that his Government should not demand from Serbia any measures to which Serbia could not reasonably submit, and not to allow themselves to be carried away too far.

Letter from the French Ambassador in London to the French Foreign Ministry, 22 July 1914.

Source E

I spoke to the Austrian Under-Secretary of State at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs about the Sarajevo outrage. I told him, 'The Serbian Government condemns most energetically the Sarajevo outrage and will certainly do everything most loyally to prove that it will not tolerate within its territory the encouragement of any agitation or illegal proceedings calculated to disturb the already delicate relations with Austria. The Serbian Government is prepared also to submit to trial any persons implicated in the plot, in the event of its being proved that there are any in Serbia. In spite of all the obstacles placed in their way by Austro-Hungarian diplomacy, we wish to establish a sound basis for our good neighbourly relations. Serbia intends to continue to work towards this end. The Sarajevo outrage ought not to and cannot prevent this.'

*Message from the Serbian Ambassador to Austria, to M. N. Pasic, Serbian Prime Minister,
30 July 1914.*

Now answer the following question.

'Serbia was most to blame 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 How far did Napoleon Bonaparte ensure liberty and equality in his domestic government of France?
- 3 Why did industrialisation have important political effects on Europe during the nineteenth century? (You should refer to developments in **at least two** of the following countries: Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 Why was Bismarck more successful than the revolutionaries of 1848-49 in unifying Germany?
- 5 Explain the problems European countries faced in promoting imperial expansion during the later nineteenth century.
- 6 Why was the First World War so important in the downfall of the Romanov regime and the victory of the Bolsheviks?
- 7 'The unpopularity of the Versailles settlement was the most important reason why Hitler gained power in 1933.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
- 8 How different were Stalin's policies in governing Russia to 1939 from those of Nicholas II?

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