

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 2005

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 on both sides of the paper.
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 OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I

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

Source A

When Your Royal Highness appealed to me at a time of particular stress, you were not mistaken in the friendship which I have for you, or in my warm sympathy with the Serbian people.

The situation has my most serious attention, and my Government is making the utmost efforts to smooth away the present difficulties. I have no doubt that your Highness and the Serbian Government will try to make that task easy by not neglecting any step which might lead to a settlement. This will both prevent the horrors of a new war and safeguard the dignity of Serbia.

So long as the slightest hope exists of avoiding bloodshed, all our efforts must be directed to that end. However, if in spite of our earnest wish we are not successful, your Highness may rest assured that Russia will be interested in the fate of Serbia.

*Telegram from Tsar Nicholas II of Russia to Alexander, the Crown Prince of Serbia,
27 July 1914.*

Source B

It is quite evident that Germany is now doing her utmost to make Russia seem responsible for the outbreak of war. 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 was not negotiating seriously but was attacking Serbia. Nicholas II, the Tsar of Russia, had promised William II, the German Kaiser, that he would take no aggressive action as long as the discussions with Austria continued. We have given this guarantee and many proofs of Russia's desire for peace. Therefore, Germany should not have doubted our sincere wish to accept any peaceful settlement that would safeguard the dignity and independence of Serbia. By her decision to declare war upon us, at a moment when negotiations were in progress between the Great Powers, Germany has assumed a heavy responsibility.

*Memorandum from Sazonov, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs,
to Russian ambassadors in other countries, 2 August 1914.*

Source C

I visited Zimmermann, an official in the German Foreign Ministry, to break off diplomatic relations. He stated that Germany had always had friendly feelings towards Serbia, and that he regretted that our relations had to be broken off because of our political alliances. He only blames Russia because Russia had encouraged Serbia in the developments which have occurred, and which will have grave consequences for all nations. There would have been no war if Russia, at the last moment - just when it appeared possible that an armed conflict might be avoided - had not ordered the mobilisation of her army. Germany had used all her influence on Austria-Hungary in order to bring about an understanding with Russia. Austria-Hungary would have probably been satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade [the capital of Serbia]. Then negotiations could have begun.

Report from Dr. M. Yovanovitch, Serbian Ambassador to Germany, to M. N. Pasitch, Serbian Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, 6 August 1914.

Source D

There can be no doubt that Serbia, that small state, would never have tried to separate the Slav territories from the Austro-Hungarian Empire if she had not been sure of the secret approval and protection of Russia, and if she had not been able to depend on the powerful pan-Slavist tendency of Russia. For two hundred years, Russia has extended itself over gigantic areas and has, again and again, subdued fresh races under her rule. Russia's supreme and inflexible aim is to take control of the Dardanelles as a route to the Mediterranean Sea, which would give her control of the Near East and gain an opening for Russian exports.

Russia knew that these plans would threaten important interests of Austria-Hungary and Germany, who would be bound to oppose them. Therefore Russia tried to weaken their power of resistance. Russia believed that Austria-Hungary, which barred the way to the universal dominion of Russia, must be shattered and Germany must be isolated. In this criminal game of Russian diplomacy, which threatened the existence of the monarchy and the peace of the world, Serbia was a useful tool which Russia would not give up even in order to avoid general war.

Austria-Hungary again and again almost up to the outbreak of war assured Russia that she would not threaten any of Russia's interests, would not annex any Serbian territory, and would not touch the sovereignty of Serbia, and that it was ready to enter into negotiations with Russia. Russia was not satisfied with these promises and assumed a threatening tone. Russia ordered a general mobilisation, disregarding the repeated warnings of Austria-Hungary and Germany. Because of the greatest danger to their vital interests, Austria-Hungary and Germany had a choice either of protecting their rights and their safety or of giving way before the threats of Russia. They took the road pointed out by honour and duty and Russia's mobilisation meant war.

Official statement by the Austro-Hungarian Government justifying war against Russia, 6 August 1914.

Now answer the following question.

'Russia's policies caused the outbreak of war in 1914.' Use Sources A-D to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

SECTION B

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

- 2 How far was Napoleon Bonaparte an oppressive ruler in his domestic policies from 1799 to 1815?
- 3 Discuss the claim that the middle classes gained most from the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
- 4 Explain the growing support for nationalism in Germany and Italy from 1848 to 1871.
- 5 Why were European governments more willing to support imperialist policies in the later years of the nineteenth century? (You should refer to developments in **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 6 How far had Lenin achieved his aims by the time of his death in 1924?
- 7 How accurate is the claim that the effects of World War I were the most important reason for the rise of totalitarian governments in Europe during the period to 1939? (You should refer to **at least two** of Germany, Italy and Russia in your answer.)
- 8 Examine the claim that Marxism developed to 1914 as the result of industrialisation.

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