

HISTORY

9697/13

Paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

October/November 2014

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 an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

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 NAVAL RACE

- 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

Content removed due to copyright restrictions.

Speech by Winston Churchill, minister in charge of the British Admiralty, February 1912.

Source B

In 1898 the German Fleet consisted of

9 battleships

28 small cruisers

25 000 men

The annual cost was £6,000,000

3 large cruisers

113 torpedo-boats

In 1920 the German Fleet will consist of

41 battleships

40 small cruisers

101 500 men

The annual cost will be £23,000,000

20 large cruisers

144 torpedo-boats

In 1905 Great Britain was building 4 battleships and Germany 2.

In 1906 Great Britain reduced to 3 battleships and Germany increased to 3.

In 1907 Great Britain built 3 battleships and Germany built 3.

In 1908 Great Britain reduced to 2 battleships and Germany increased to 4.

Anybody must be very anxious to claim that Britain is in the wrong if he seeks to prove naval provocation against her from all these figures. It cannot be argued with any justice that Germany has been compelled by British naval rivalry and British naval increases to expand her navy.

British government's secret memorandum to the Canadian government, August 1912.

Source C

The German navy represented the sense of power resulting from the unification of Germany. By creating a fleet we strengthened our claim to sea power, without which Germany must wither away. We remained an irritation to Britain. Britain was never willing to grant the freedom of the seas, even if it caused a world war. Britain was boastful. In support of this we may mention such British expressions as: 'We have the ships, we have the men, we have the money too', as well as ships' names, such as Irresistible, Invincible, Indomitable, and Formidable.

Schemes of conquest were completely absent from the minds of the German people. They sought to meet their need of expansion in a peaceful fashion, so as not to endanger their hard-won position of power. Germany was regarded as an unwelcome intruder among the great powers who felt themselves entitled to settle the fate of Europe. This was due, apart from the deeply wounded vanity of France, to the mistrust of Britain.

In order to retain our position and to ensure the maintenance of our increasing wealth we had no other choice than defend ourselves. Therefore we had to build up our sea power. Germany required protection because of the increased dependence of our government on foreign countries and the investment of vast sums in property in Germany and overseas.

The accusation that we wished to replace Britain as a world power is untrue. Nevertheless Britain considered herself threatened and saw in us a rival who must at any cost be destroyed.

From the war memoirs of Admiral Scheer, published in 1920. Scheer was commander of the German fleet in World War I.

Source D

Our naval construction programme was absolutely necessary. It was never aimed against the British fleet, which was four or five times as strong as Germany's. The British fleet ensured its superiority and security. No sensible man in Germany could dream that we could equal its strength. We needed the fleet for the defence of Germany and the protection of our trade. Lesser means of defence, such as submarines, torpedo boats and mines, were not sufficient. The coastal defences on the Baltic Sea, to the north of Germany, were so old and badly equipped that they would have been destroyed within 48 hours by the heavy guns of modern battleships. Therefore, our Baltic coast was practically defenceless. Our fleet was necessary to protect it.

Kaiser William II, 'Memoirs', 1922.

Source E

Under William II, Germany moved from a policy of maintaining the existing balance of power to a more aggressive stance. He decided against renewing a treaty with Russia, preferring an Austrian alliance. Germany's western and eastern neighbours, France and Russia, signed an alliance in 1894 united by fear and resentment of Berlin. In 1898, Germany began to build up its navy, although this could only alarm the world's most powerful maritime nation, Britain. Recognising a major threat to her security, Britain abandoned the policy of holding aloof from entanglements with continental powers. Within ten years, Britain had concluded agreements with her two major colonial rivals, France and Russia. Europe was divided into two armed camps: the Entente Powers and the Central Powers, and their populations began to see war not merely as inevitable but even welcome.

From the website of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), 2011.

Now answer the following question.

'Germany was fully justified in increasing its sea power before World War I.' Use Sources A–E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

Section B

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

- 2 'The collapse of the French ancien régime in 1789 was sudden and unexpected.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
- 3 How far do you agree that the most important result of the Industrial Revolution was the growth of the middle classes?
(You should refer to developments in **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 'More a victory for Prussian expansionism than for German nationalism.' Assess this judgement of German unification under Bismarck.
- 5 'Unplanned expansion.' How far do you agree with this description of 'New Imperialism' in the late nineteenth century?
- 6 Why was World War I so damaging to the Tsarist regime in Russia?
- 7 Why was there little opposition to Hitler in Germany by 1939?
- 8 How similar were the 1848 revolutions in Italy and Germany to the French Revolution of 1789?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A Roy Jenkins, *Churchill*
Source E © www.bbc.co.uk.

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.

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.