
HISTORY

9389/13

Paper 1 Document Question

May/June 2014

1 hour

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.

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

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

This paper contains **three** sections:

Section A: European Option

Section B: American Option

Section C: International Option

Answer **both** parts of the question from **one** section only.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The marks are given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A: European Option**Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1848–1871****Bismarck and war with France**

1 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

Unhappily I believe in a war with France before long. France's vanity, hurt by our victories, will drive her in that direction. Yet I do not see it as certain because I do not see any French or German issues that require a war. Only a country's most vital interests justify embarking on war – only its honour, which is not to be confused with so-called prestige. No statesman has a right to begin a war simply because he believes it is inevitable in the long term. On the battlefield – and what is far worse in the hospitals – I have seen the flower of our youth struck down by wounds and disease. Such memories and sights would leave me without a moment's peace if I thought I had made the war from personal ambition or national vanity. I shall never advise the king to wage war unless the most vital interests of the Fatherland require it.

Bismarck explains his attitude to war to a Prussian politician, 1867.

Source B

The government of Napoleon III is unable to consider the proposal that a Prussian prince might become King of Spain. It would threaten the territorial security of France. Therefore France must ask the King of Prussia for a guarantee that such an arrangement could not be carried out without the agreement of Napoleon III. Because the King of Prussia has refused to give this, the French government can only see Prussia's declaration as a threat to France and to the general balance of power in Europe. The French government has consequently decided to take steps to defend its honour. It considers itself therefore to be at war with Prussia.

The official statement of the French government justifying war with Prussia, 19 July 1870.

Source C

The proposal that a German prince should be a candidate for the throne of Spain gives the hope of finding a guarantee for the orderly and peaceful government of Spain, a country that has undergone many trials. It has become an excuse for France to find a cause of war in a manner which is long unknown in diplomacy and which ignores the rights of the people of Spain to the blessings of peace. Germany in the past centuries has borne silently such outrages on its rights and honour. When disunited, she did not know how strong she was. Today, when the Wars of Freedom have begun to draw Germany together, when the armaments of Germany no longer leave an opening to the enemy, Germany has the will and the power to resist renewed acts of French violence. The sword has been forced into our hand. We are supported by the unanimous will of the German governments of the South, as well as of the North. Our only aim is to create a lasting peace for Europe.

The speech of the King of Prussia to the opening of the North German Parliament, 19 July 1870.

Source D

The leading French military official in Germany was being frank when he discussed the cause of the Franco-Prussian war. He said that the war was the result of the growing power of Prussia after it defeated Austria in 1866. This power required France to secure her boundaries. France had to make the outside world believe that she was not waging a war of aggression. Although there was little hope that the French government would persuade the states in south Germany, it made a particular point of stating that it did not intend to take an inch of German soil and merely wished to check the further growth of Prussia.

A German historian explains tensions before the Franco-Prussian war, published c.1920.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources C and D as evidence of the growing power of Prussia. [15]
- (b) How far do these sources show that France was to blame for war in 1870? [25]

Section B: American Option

The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

John Brown, 1859

2 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

Of Old John Brown we might say with truth, his wrongs have made him mad. There was a time when John Brown, the Pennsylvania farmer, and his sons were as peace-loving citizens as could be found in our country. He came to Kansas early and, loving the cause of freedom, was an earnest Free State man. For this he suffered. He saw his home invaded and destroyed. He mourned the death of a beloved son. And these great wrongs crazed the old man and made him a fanatic, a monomaniac with but one thought, one idea, one impulse – vengeance on the slave power which had destroyed his peace; revenge on the men who had murdered his family and friends. It is said that he took an awful oath that while life remained his hand should be raised against this power and he would wage war against it to the death.

From the 'Herald of Freedom', Lawrence, Kansas, 29 October 1859.

Source B

The most transparent humbug ever attempted to be played on any community is the ridiculous pretence that BROWN is a *madman*. His late conversations, however, seem to indicate a good deal less insanity than some of his questioners exhibited in their questioning. A more sensible, self-possessed rascal never fell into the arms of the law. It is vain for his supporters in the non-slaveholding states to talk of Harpers Ferry as the work of a 'madman', 'a crazy fellow'. Everyone knows that BROWN has been their chief agent in Kansas for years, chosen on account of his cleverness and nerve, that he had the confidence of their moneyed men so that fifteen thousand dollars were placed in his hands for the prosecution of his infamous schemes. New England abolitionists are not very fond of parting with their money for any purpose and we should never suspect them of putting it into the hands of a lunatic.

From the Richmond 'Daily Dispatch', Virginia, 25 October 1859.

Source C

It seems that by the law of Virginia, even after a prisoner has been convicted, he may have the issue of his sanity tried by a jury. The whole history of John Brown for the last two years, so far as it has come to light, and all the incidents of his famous raid upon Harpers Ferry, have never appeared to us to be consistent with soundness of mind. We have no doubt that, if the issue could be tried, a very strong case could be made out for Brown's insanity. It would, however, be too damaging to the pride of Virginians to admit that they had been so frightened by a crazy man. Governor Wise will no doubt dispose of this application for another hearing as summarily as the Court of Appeal did for a new trial.

From the 'New York Tribune', 25 November 1859.

Source D

We give today full accounts of the scenes attending the execution of the traitor, murderer and thief, John Brown. He died, as he lived, a hardened criminal. When his wretched accomplices shall have paid the penalty of their crimes, we hope that their allies and sympathisers in the North will realise the fact that the South has the power to protect her soil and her property and will exercise it in spite of all the measures which can be levelled at her by the abolitionists and their supporters. Much very silly ridicule has been aimed at Governor Wise for assembling a large military force at Charlestown. Had he not assembled that force, an attempt to rescue Brown would have been made, blood would have been spilled and the Union would have been burst asunder.

From the 'Raleigh Register', North Carolina, 9 December 1859.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) To what extent do Sources C and D agree about Southern attitudes to John Brown's raid? [15]
- (b) How far do these sources support the assertion that John Brown was insane? [25]

Section C: International Option**The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945****The League of Nations and the Manchurian Crisis**

3 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

I realise that China has already asked for the support of and help from the League of Nations to regain our rights here in Manchuria – or should I say Manchukuo – but I fear that the Japanese are too strong to bow down to a couple of disapproving officials and impractical sanctions. Even worse, I have noticed that lately the size of the Japanese army has increased. The Japanese soldiers have started to force some of the farmers here to leave so they can provide a place for immigrants from Japan to settle and also to enhance their industries by providing empty land on which to build factories. It has been a year since the invasion and I have finally worked out Japan's true motives for taking over Manchuria. And that is to revive their failing economy, with help from our natural resources such as petroleum, coal and gold. However, most important of all, the invasion has created a strategic region for the over-populated Japanese nation to begin its inevitable campaign. To me, Manchuria is only the first step for the ambitious Japanese, and with their increasing army size and prospering industry, I fear that it is only a matter of time before they continue on their path to conquer China and eventually all of Asia.

From a letter written by a Chinese resident of Manchuria, July 1932.

Source B

I know that this sounds all wrong, perhaps even immoral, when Japan is clearly flouting the League of Nations with regard to its actions in Manchuria. However, let us take into account that –

1. Japan was greatly provoked.
2. Before long, Japan must expand somewhere. For goodness sake, let (or rather encourage) her to do so in Manchuria instead of other places, such as Australia.
3. Japan's control of Manchuria is helpful to Britain because it provides a real block against possible aggression from Communist Russia.

From a letter by a British academic to his friend, John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, 1933.

Source C



THE DOORMAT.

A cartoon titled 'The Doormat', from a British newspaper, 1933. On the right it shows the British Foreign Secretary kneeling down.

Source D

The aggressor states such as Japan and Italy are now still weaker than a possible bloc of peace-loving nations, but the policy of non-resistance to evil and bartering with aggressors, which the opponents of sanctions propose to us, can have no other result than further strengthening and increasing the forces of aggression. The moment might arrive when their power has grown to such an extent that the League of Nations, or what remains of it, will be in no condition to cope with them even if it wants to. With the slightest attempt of aggression, collective action as envisaged in Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations must be brought into effect. The programme envisioned in the Covenant of the League must be carried out against the aggressor, decisively, resolutely and without any wavering.

From a speech by Maxim Litvinov, the USSR's representative to the League of Nations, 1934.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources B and C as evidence about Britain's reaction to the invasion of Manchuria. [15]
- (b) How far do Sources A–D support the view that there was nothing the League of Nations could do in response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria? [25]

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