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**HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**

**2134/02**

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

**October/November 2015**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.



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This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** insert.

**International Relations and Developments****The Washington Naval Conference, 1921–22**

In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

**1** Study Source A.

What can we learn from this source about the Washington Naval Conference of 1921–22? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [6]

**2** Study Sources B and C.

How far would the author of Source B agree with the conclusions in Source C? Explain your answer. [7]

**3** Study Source D.

What was the cartoonist's opinion of the Washington Naval Conference? Explain your answer. [7]

**4** Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Washington Naval Conference? Explain your answer. [8]

**5** Use **all** the sources.

'The Washington Treaties pleased the major powers.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

**[Total: 40]**

**SOURCE A:** *William H. Gardiner, a publicist and advocate for sea power, writing in 1922 about the Washington Naval Conference.*

On personal knowledge of the present writer, for several years past, some American naval authorities have proposed disposing of 15 out of the 17 American battleships to be scrapped. This is not a measure of reducing the American fleet, but a way of increasing the efficiency of the American navy by relieving it of outdated ships. The same holds true for almost all the British and Japanese ships afloat. It is difficult to see any reduction in sea power. Of the 1.65 million tons to be destroyed, over half are ships which are so old that they can no longer be considered fit to fight.

**SOURCE B:** *From an American textbook, 1988.*

Though the Washington Treaties tapped a deep urge towards peacemaking they were without obligation and without teeth. The signers agreed only to consult, not to help each other. The American people remained unwilling to uphold the principle behind the Treaty. The Senate approved the Treaty but with reservations about its ability to succeed.

**SOURCE C:** *From the American Army and Navy Journal, 1922.*

The conclusion is reached that at the recent Washington Conference, America resigned to Britain its superiority in sea power and ability to accomplish our policies. The US agreement has placed her in danger. She has sacrificed herself to bring about peace. In announcing the agreement, Mr. Lodge pointed out that such treaties could not be regarded as a guarantee against war, since similar agreements had failed many times in the past.

**SOURCE D:** A cartoon from *The Star*, a British newspaper, December 1921.



**SOURCE E:** A Japanese businessman, writing in 1922 about the Washington Naval Conference.

It needs to be emphasised that if the Conference fails it will not be due to the Japanese. It would have been fair to give equality to Japan. The United States should have granted this. The delegates should have been reminded of the opening address in which the President urged the delegates to be unselfish and think responsibly about the future of the world.

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