Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/12**

Paper 1 Document Question **February/March 2024**

1 hour 15 minutes

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You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question from **one** section only.
  - Section A: European option
  - Section B: American option
  - Section C: International option
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Answer **one** question from **one** section only.

Section A: European option

The Industrial Revolution in Britain, 1750–1850

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

Source A

The importance to a commercial nation of a safe and cheap mode of transit for merchandise from one part of the country to another will be readily acknowledged. From the start, this was the justification for canals. It was for the public advantage. Although canals interfered with existing modes of transport and were opposed to the feelings and prejudices of the landowners, the principle of public good prevailed and experience has justified the decision.

The public may not understand how the owners of a railroad, which requires substantial investment, can afford to carry goods so much cheaper than by canal. The canal companies could have carried goods on more reasonable terms but given their monopoly, have not thought it necessary to do so. The public have had no protection against the most arbitrary pricing – it is competition that is wanted.

But it is not altogether on account of the excessive charges of the canal companies that a railroad is desirable. The present canals are inadequate to the great aim, namely the regular and punctual transport of goods in all seasons. In summer there is frequently a deficiency of water, obliging boats to go only half loaded, causing great inconvenience and delay. In winter canals are sometimes frozen for weeks to the hindrance of business.

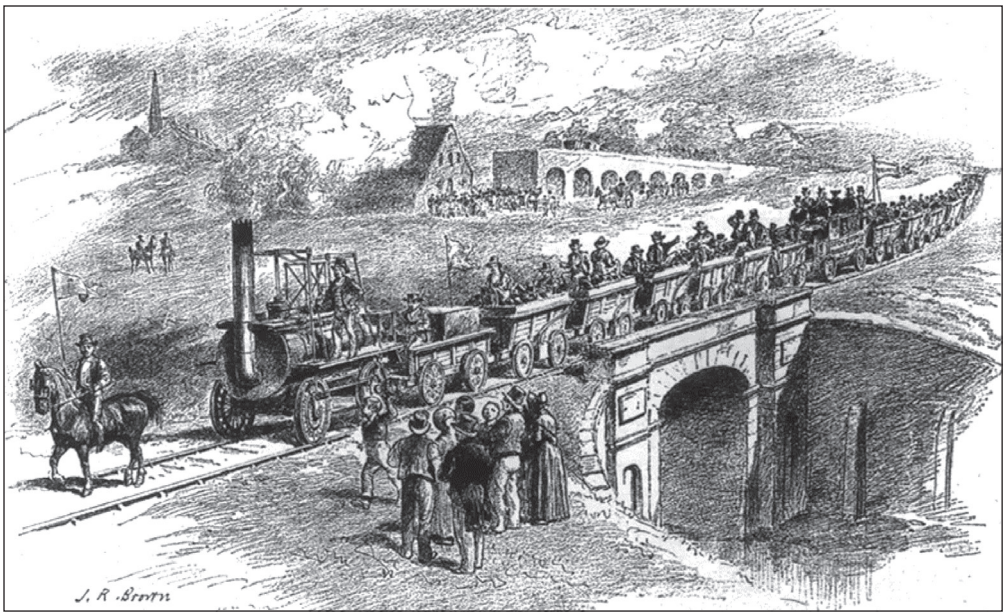
From the prospectus for the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, 1824. This was written to attract potential investors.

Source B

We have had sad work with Lord Derby, Lord Sefton and Bradshaw the canal owner, whose land we go through with the projected railway. Their land is blockaded on every side to prevent us getting on with the survey. Bradshaw fires guns in the night to prevent the surveyors coming through the dark. Matters will come to a head next week. The Liverpool Railway Company is determined to force a survey through if possible. Lord Sefton says he will have 100 men to stop us. The Company thinks those great men have no right to stop us. It is only the farmers who have a right to complain and charging damages for trespass is all they do.

From a letter written by George Stephenson, surveyor for the proposed Liverpool to Manchester railway, 1824.

Source C



The opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, 1825.

Source D

It is proposed to convert the Ellesmere and Chester canal into a railway. If it is drained and converted into a railway under the management of the railway company, a monopoly of railway traffic will be created and competition destroyed. Traders will not be allowed the uninterrupted use of the railroad and many difficulties may arise. At present, the traders own the boats navigating the canals and face no restrictions. The railway companies, being carriers themselves, have a direct interest in keeping other carriers off the line.

Workshops have been established on the banks of the canal and no railway can be built which will be as beneficial to the coal and iron trade as the canal. The coal and iron masters have made significant investments to ensure they can carry on their trade in the most convenient way by means of water communication. This will be entirely wasted if the canals are drained and replaced by railways.

From a public statement by the Staffordshire coal and iron masters, published in 1846.

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

(a) Read Source **A** and Source **D**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about canals. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

'The development of railways was unpopular.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

Section B: American option

The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal policies, 1920–41

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

Source A

The flood of legislation since 1933 is at the root of all our current problems. We are not investing, and we are not creating jobs. Uncertainty rules the tax situation, the labour situation and the monetary situation. The laws affecting all the conditions under which every industry and business must operate are constantly being changed by this government. Are taxes to go higher or lower or stay where they are? Are we to have inflation or deflation? More government spending or less? Are new restrictions to be placed on capital, business and profits? We cannot guess the answers. This government has caused both this uncertainty and this recession and it must end it. Then we will invest.

The Chief Executive of a major corporation, writing to shareholders, January 1937.

Source B

The economic downturn and the slump in private investment are not caused by economic factors. It is part of a political conspiracy against the President. It is an attack by the owners of capital designed to destroy the New Deal and lead to another economic breakdown. Sixty families who make up the industrial oligarchy which dominates the United States are leading this assault. This current recession, as well as the Depression itself, was caused by these monopolists. The courts have not helped either by striking down acts such as the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA). This has further damaged our recovery.

From a speech by Harold Ickes, a member of Roosevelt's cabinet, March 1937.

Source C

Much of the current economic downturn is caused by misunderstanding between government and the business community. Government does not understand how business works and what conditions are needed to encourage new investment. Business does not understand the great expectations that have been placed on government to restore prosperity and end the despair which existed in the years after the crisis of 1929. It could well have been more supportive in the current downturn.

The President can rightly be accused of being poorly advised and hostile to business. Those young men, the so-called 'New Dealers', who flocked to join his administration in 1933, must take responsibility for much of this. Although claiming to be motivated by high ideals, they sought power and jobs for themselves. They had no experience of either business or government, but they advocated and achieved radical change in both. They wish to give government the dominant role in the management of the economy.

From an article in a leading New York financial newspaper, June 1937.

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Source D

By 1936, we had a government at war with its economic machinery. Business was demoralised and for good reason. Practically no business group in the country escaped investigation or attack after 1933. The result was shattered morale. Roosevelt refused to remedy this situation with a balanced budget. He would not make a genuine attempt to make peace with business. The utility companies, for example, were prepared to invest huge capital in dams, power plants and transmission lines, creating thousands of jobs, but they were knocked off balance by the Utilities Act of 1935. They were too uncertain of the future to invest.

Much of the responsibility for the President's thinking lay with those young lawyers and economics graduates, motivated by high ideals, who came to Washington in 1933. They knew little about either business or government. They were determined to change America for the better. Known as the 'Brains Trust' or the 'New Dealers', they shared two main beliefs. The first was a deep suspicion of all businessmen. The second was that government would be the temporary agency through which order would be restored and prosperity would return. Then it would return to its former role in the management of the economy. They did not anticipate what later happened.

From the memoirs of James Farley, Roosevelt's election manager and member of cabinet, published in 1948.

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

(a) Read Source **C** and Source **D**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the young 'New Dealers'. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

'Roosevelt's government was responsible for causing the recession of 1937–38.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

Section C: International option

The League of Nations and international relations in the 1920s

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

Source A



A cartoon published in a British newspaper, September 1925.
The middle figure is Austen Chamberlain, the British Foreign Secretary.

Source B

I had not met representatives of Germany until the Locarno Conference. I soon saw that they shared our sincere desire for peace and that they would work with us to secure this for the prosperity of all our peoples. We were fortunate in the character of the great Frenchman, Briand, who represented his country. He is a man of courage and clearness of vision. When he works to make peace, he does it whole-heartedly. The success of the Locarno Conference was essentially due to the character of the representatives of Germany and of France.

It was in such a spirit of goodwill on all sides, of confidence and friendliness, that the Conference met. For the first time the nations who had been enemies met not to justify their actions or their failure to fulfil obligations, but on the initiative taken by the German government. The Conference of Locarno was an assembly of free nations meeting as equals to discuss their differences and, if possible, remove them.

From a speech by Austen Chamberlain to the British parliament, November 1925.

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Source C

During the past few years, I have led a battle for German foreign policy. It used to be a strongly militaristic country. As a result of the World War this old Germany collapsed but the transformation is not yet complete.

The road to Locarno and admission to the League of Nations was not easy. It would be untrue to suggest that the Locarno policy met with joyful approval. Distrust abroad delayed a prompt response to the German proposal. At home, some saw weakness. Our opponents questioned the sincerity of Germany's desire for peace. Entry into the League of Nations was a condition for the Locarno Treaties. What a change that was! The League, founded as an association of victors, was seeking cooperation and reconciliation. Briand declared that the era of cannons and machine guns must end and that the two great nations, Germany and France, should compete only for the idealistic goals of mankind.

From the speech of Stresemann accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, June 1927.

Source D

The fact that Poincaré was from Lorraine, born and brought up in sight of the German flag waving over the captured provinces of France, bred in him a hatred for Germany and all Germans. Poincaré would not tolerate any compromise, concession or conciliation. He was determined to keep Germany down. He was more responsible than any other man for the refusal of France to implement the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. He intrigued with the anti-German elements in Britain to prevent every effort to restore goodwill in Europe and he completely blocked Briand's wishes in that direction. He is the true creator of modern Germany with its great and growing armaments, and should this end in another conflict, the catastrophe will have been engineered by Poincaré. His hand lies heavy on Europe today.

From 'The Truth about the Peace Treaties', by Lloyd George, published in 1938. Poincaré was President of France until 1920, then Prime Minister for two periods during the 1920s.

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

(a) Read Source **B** and Source **C**.

To what extent do these two sources agree about the Locarno Conference? [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

How far do the sources support the view that French and German leaders were committed to seeking peaceful solutions to international problems? [25]

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