Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **May/June 2021**

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

Liberalism and nationalism in Germany, 1815–71

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

Source A

To my dear Berliners,

A band of villains, mostly strangers, have caused this bloodshed. My troops, your brothers and compatriots, only fired when they were forced to do so by many shots.

It rests with you now, citizens of my beloved capital, to prevent even greater chaos. Your king and most loyal friend pleads with you to recognise your unhappy error. Return to the path of peace and clear the barricades still standing. I give you my royal oath that every street will be cleared of troops. Military occupation will be restricted to the castle and armoury where it is necessary, and even this will be limited and only for a short time. Citizens, forget what has happened, just as in my heart I too will forget it for the sake of the great future which will dawn for Prussia, and through Prussia for all Germany.

From a proclamation issued by Frederick William IV, 19 March 1848.

Source B

Liberalism is a disease and works on the soul. Appearances become deceptive and the consequences of clearly present causes are dismissed as superstition. God forbid that you, my friend, should be seriously ill. But you seem to me to be sick, because disbelief in conspiracy is the first unmistakable symptom of the liberalism that destroys the soul.

Stones for the stoning of my loyal soldiers were collected in all the houses of Berlin and Cologne. People had observed them being brought in from long distances, like the earth that was used to fortify the barricades. Nobody would explain this unusual requirement for stone and earth. In the main thoroughfares all buildings were put into communication and connected by passageways so that it would be possible to torment the troops by hurling stones and firing shots at them from the top-floor windows. It has been proved that more than ten thousand of the most disreputable scoundrels had flooded into the city over the course of weeks. This included convicts from the French prison, Poles and South Germans, Italian merchants and others.

From a letter by Frederick William IV to his ambassador in London, April 1848. The ambassador had tried to convince him that the unrest in Berlin in March 1848 had not been the result of a conspiracy.

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Source C



A German cartoon published in March 1848. Frederick William IV calls to the revolutionaries, 'You up ahead! Run to me because I want to spearhead [lead] the movement.'

Source D

Our eyes turned anxiously to developments in Berlin. Prussia was by far the strongest of the purely German states. It was generally felt that the attitude of Prussia would be decisive in determining the fate of the revolution. For a while the Prussian king, Frederick William IV, seemed to be pleased with the role of leader of the national movement, which the revolution had made him assume. His unpredictable nature seemed to be warmed by a new enthusiasm. He took walks on the streets and talked freely with the people. He spoke of constitutional principles of government to be introduced as a matter of course. But when the Prussian constituent assembly had met in Berlin and began to pass laws, and to design constitutional provisions, and to interfere with the conduct of the government in the spirit of the revolution, the king started listening to more conservative voices.

From 'The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz', published in 1913.
In 1848 Schurz was a student in Prussia and editor of a newspaper which promoted democratic reform.

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

(a) Read Sources **A** and **B**.

How far do these sources agree about events in Berlin in March 1848? [15]

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

'Frederick William IV supported the ideas of the revolutionaries.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

Section B: American option

The origins of the Civil War, 1820–61

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

Source A

Our readers will find in another column a full account of the arrest and reclamation of a negro named James Hamlet, a fugitive slave from Maryland. Under the Fugitive Slave Law, he was taken into custody and an order issued directing him to be given up to his owner. The provisions of the bill recently passed by Congress were complied with. This is the first arrest that has taken place under the Fugitive Slave Law and we doubt it will be the last. The arrest caused a commotion throughout the city, especially among the coloured population and the ultra-abolitionists. There is reason to believe that the former will combine for the purposes of resisting the law but the law will be upheld by all good citizens. Our coloured population may attempt a breach of the peace but, if they do, they know full well the punishment which will assuredly be handed out to them.

From the 'New York Herald', September 1850.

Source B

We present an extract from a speech delivered at the great Union meeting held in New York City on 30 October. James Seward addressed the vast multitude as follows: Among the compromise measures passed by the last Congress is the Fugitive Slave Bill. This law is nothing but a measure to carry out the act of 1793, which was founded on the Constitution. This act has been upheld for fifty-odd years. Why is it that now certain people are making war against it? It is because certain abolitionists and political agitators who want office have been endeavouring to mislead the people. I am therefore here with you to put down these agitators. *[Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]* I have been a Whig all my life but if the old national Whig Party is to be poisoned by abolition feelings, I swear then to support it no longer. *[Cheering.]*

From the 'North Carolina Standard', November 1850.

Source C

Resolved, That we are opposed to Nullification* everywhere, North as well as South; that every resistance to the execution of the laws is an attack upon the safety of the citizen.

Resolved, That while we always intend to be a law-abiding people and to submit to existing laws, whether passed with or without our agreement, we claim the right to call for the repeal or modification of any law. While we recognise the obligation of the Fugitive Slave Law, so-called, passed at the late session of Congress, upon all the people of the nation, we believe the harshness of its terms is not necessary nor required by the Constitution of the United States. We shall persevere in all lawful and proper attempts to secure its modification.

From resolutions passed by a meeting of Whigs in Boston (Massachusetts), November 1850.
**Nullification: a term used to describe the rejection of federal laws by individual states.*

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Source D

The Fugitive Slave Law was not an ordinary law. It formed part of a system of agreements. To repeal or essentially modify it would be a direct violation of the recent Compromise and an encroachment upon the rights of the South, carelessly committed, and will not be tolerated. This is not the time to even think of modifying the Fugitive Slave Law. It has just been enacted. Whilst the South is not yet reconciled to the measures of Congress, shall we talk of modifying this important element of reconciliation before it has been tried? The objections which are conjured up are equally applicable to the law of 1793. So far as it has been tried, it has produced no evils. The Boston Whigs are reading this law through the spectacles of fanatics and see a thousand worries that do not in fact exist.

From the 'Daily Union' (Washington DC), November 1850.

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

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

Compare and contrast the attitudes of Northern Whigs towards the Fugitive Slave Law. [15]

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

'The passing of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 solved the fugitive slave issue.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

Section C: International option

The League of Nations and international relations in the 1930s

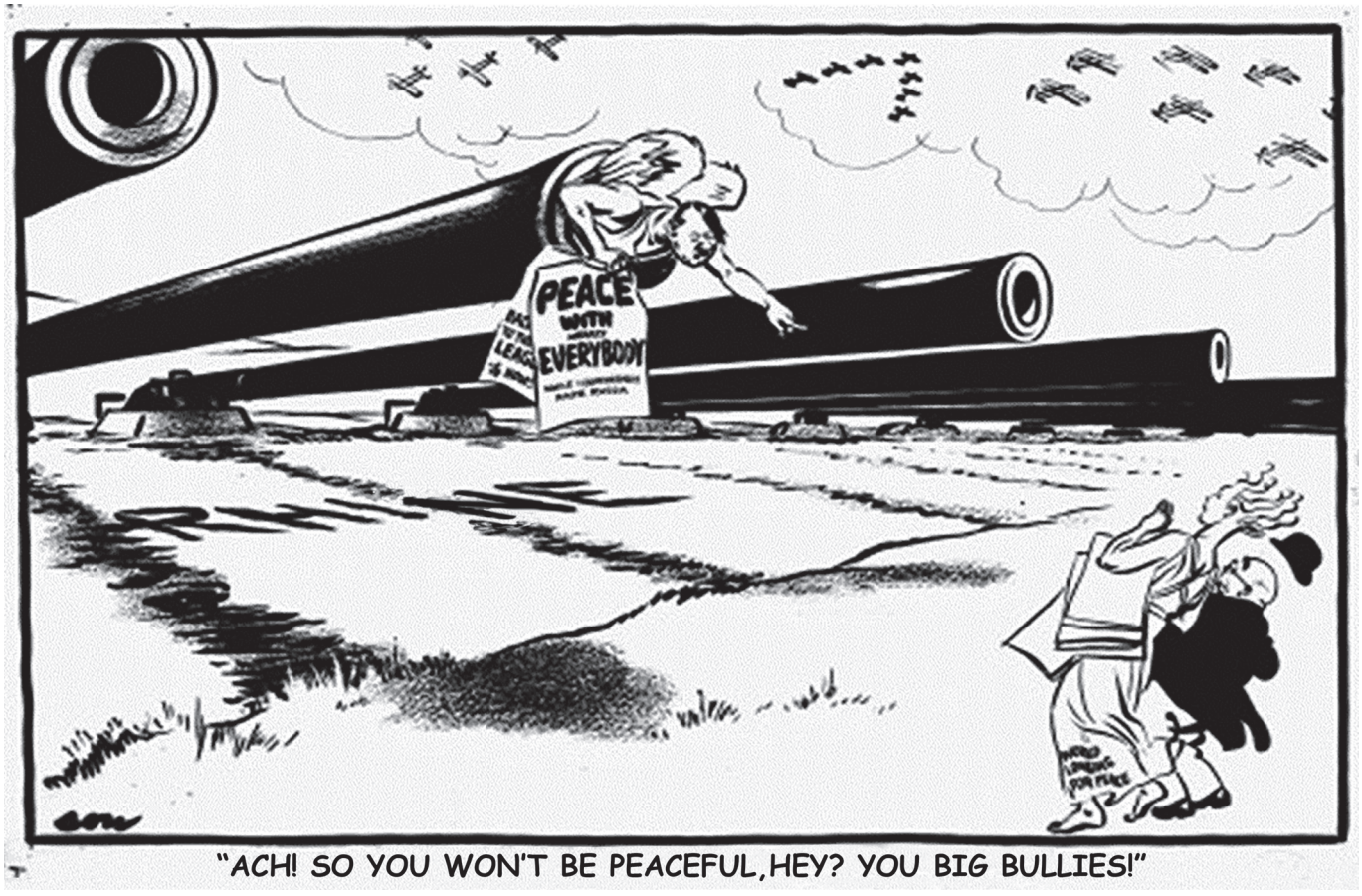
3 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

In defiance of the most certain rights, the German government has sent considerable forces into the demilitarised zone, and without having previously indicated its intention to rid itself of its obligations, without even having looked into entering negotiations on the subject. There can be no more peace in Europe, there can be no more international relations if this method is accepted. Speaking in the name of the French government, I declare that we intend to see this essential guarantee of French security maintained. We are not disposed to leave French cities placed under the fire of German cannons.

From a radio broadcast to his nation by Albert Sarraut, the French Prime Minister, 8 March 1936.

Source B



A cartoon by David Low, from a London newspaper, 11 March 1936. It shows Hitler holding two signs which say: 'Peace with nearly everybody' and 'Back to the League – & How!'. He is facing the French Prime Minister, Albert Sarraut, and 'World longing for peace'.

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Source C

It is only right to say bluntly and frankly that public opinion in this country would not support the taking of military sanctions, or even economic sanctions, against Germany at this time in order to remove German troops from the German Rhineland. Public opinion here does, I think, draw a clear distinction between the action of Signor Mussolini in resorting to aggressive war and waging it beyond his frontiers and the actions, up to date at any rate, of Herr Hitler. Hitler's actions, much as we disapprove of them, have taken place within the frontiers of the German Reich.

Let us say to the German people, in all friendship and in all frankness: We shall welcome you back to the League of Nations if you will now freely and loyally accept the common obligations of the Covenant to keep the peace, and cooperate in seeking to modify any treaties, not by brutal force or threats but by friendly discussion.

From a speech in the British Parliament by an Opposition spokesman on foreign policy, 26 March 1936.

Source D

The reoccupation had a purely defensive character and was not intended to have any other purpose. The occupation by such a small military force made it clear that it was a purely symbolic act. There were no aggressive plans for the future, as is shown by the fact that the German government, at the suggestion of Britain, on 12 March 1936 promised not to increase the forces in the Rhineland. We also agreed not to move the troops any closer to the border than they were already, on condition that France would do the same. France did not want to accept this offer. In a speech to the Reichstag on 7 March 1936, Hitler explained to the world the reasons for the reoccupation of the Rhineland. Even today I have the firm conviction that at that time Hitler was not thinking of war. I must emphasise that any such intention was far from my own thoughts. On the contrary, I considered the restoration of sovereignty throughout the Reich a step towards peace and understanding.

From a speech by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs (1932–38) at the Nuremberg Trials, 1946. He was being tried, along with other prominent Nazis, for war crimes committed by the Nazi regime during the 1930s and Second World War.

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

(a) Read Sources **A** and **C**.

Compare and contrast Sources A and C as evidence about the French and British responses to the Rhineland crisis. [15]

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

'The remilitarisation of the Rhineland revealed Germany's aggressive intentions.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

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