Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/13**

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

1 hour 15 minutes

7045242316

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.

© UCLES 2021

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

The weakness of the current situation is that we have only a confederation instead of a federal state. Thus, we have 38 German states, just as many governments, almost as many princely courts and 38 different sets of laws and administrations instead of a single Germany. What an enormous saving it would be if all this was taken care of by a central government. What savings in money would result if Germany maintained a single army! But much worse than the current waste of expenditure is the way that, among 38 different states, just as many special interests are at work disadvantaging and quashing daily commerce down to the last detail. No mail can be sent quickly without new legal conventions. No railway can be proposed that won't be kept in its own state for as long as possible. What help is it if the Confederal Act grants the freedom to move from one German state into another if this other state sternly turns away the poor emigrant?

From an article published in a German newspaper, September 1843.

Source B

Their gloom-enveloped eyes are tearless,
They sit at the spinning wheel, snarling, cheerless:
'Germany, we weave your funeral shroud,
A threefold curse be within it endowed.
We're weaving, we're weaving!

A curse on God to whom we knelt
When hunger and winter's cold we felt,
To whom we flocked in vain and cried,
Who mocked us, abused us and cast us aside.
We're weaving, we're weaving!

A curse on the king, the wealthy men's chief,
Who was not moved even by our grief,
Who wrenched the last coin from our hand of need,
And shot us, screaming like dogs in the street!
We're weaving, we're weaving!

A curse on this lying father-nation
Where thrive only shame and degradation,
Where every flower's plucked ere its bloom
And worms thrive in the dank rot and gloom.
We're weaving, we're weaving!'

A German poem commemorating the revolt of the Silesian weavers in 1844.
It was published widely throughout Germany and translated into English by Friedrich Engels.

© UCLES 2021

Source C

Neither the King nor German society has any sense of impending revolt; not even the uprisings in Bohemia and Silesia have managed to arouse such feelings. In an unpolitical country like Germany it is not possible to represent the sporadic misery of the factory districts as a matter of universal concern, let alone as a disaster to the whole civilized world. As far as the Germans are concerned, these events belong in the same category as any local shortage of food or water. Accordingly, the King views it as a failure of the administration or of charitable institutions. For this reason, and because only a few troops were needed to deal with the feeble weavers, the destruction of factories and machines does not make the King and the authorities panic. Poverty and crimes are two great evils; who can provide a cure for them? The state and the authorities? By no means.

From an article in a German publication called 'Forwards!', 1844.
The magazine was edited by Karl Marx.

Source D

The most powerful force of the present, that of nationality, is the most dangerous weapon in the hands of the enemies of law and order. This fact must be appreciated if there is to be any insight into present events. Through all hearts flows this desire for a community to develop in Germany, powerful and respected abroad, elevated and in harmony within. This is the only thought that extends beyond parties, to which conflict of different classes, churches and political doctrines are subordinated. It is therefore the only principle on which a strong state system and society can be constructed. It is Prussia's task, with the closest connection with the rest of Germany, to pick up the reins and, as a true moral authority, create the momentum towards a rebirth of Germany.

From a memorandum by Radowitz, an adviser to the King of Prussia,
on measures to be taken by the German Confederation, November 1847.

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

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

How far do these sources agree about what happened in Silesia in 1844? [15]

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

'Economic problems were the cause of demands for change in Germany by 1848.' How far do these 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

You request from me an expression of opinion on the question of annexation. I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favour of the *immediate re-annexation* of Texas. The proof is clear. From ratification of the Treaty of 1803 with France until the Treaty of 1819 with Spain, the territory now constituting the Republic of Texas belonged to the United States. In 1819, the Florida Treaty was concluded and the land now called Texas was most unwisely given away. The government and people of Texas, it is understood, are anxious to be reunited with the United States. If the application of Texas for a reunion is rejected, there is imminent danger that it will become a dependency of Great Britain. No American patriot, anxious for the safety and prosperity of the country, could permit this to occur without the most strenuous resistance.

From a letter from James Polk to a group of Kentucky citizens, April 1844.
At the time, Polk was hoping to become the Democratic party's nominee for US vice-president.

Source B

The annexation of Texas was an important issue in the recent presidential election. It changed its whole aspect and caused both the nomination and election of Mr Polk. A majority of the people of the United States, by voting for Mr Polk, have already decided that this measure of annexation must be promptly carried out. We believe that a very large portion of the Whig Party support us on this occasion. Let it be viewed in its true light, as a great American question, essential to our peace, progress and prosperity, the accomplishment of which would be within the Constitution. Let us urge that, while it is vital to the South, it would not only inflict no injury upon the North and West but stimulate the products of one and foster the commerce of the other. It would make us emphatically a united people.

From the 'Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer', December 1844.

Source C

Everyone can see the danger to our safety and future peace if Texas remains an independent state. Is there anyone among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas to occasional war? Is there anyone who would not prefer free trade with Texas rather than high duties on all our goods which cross its frontiers? Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas will remain their own, whether annexed to the United States or not. Upon the same principle that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis of our Constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavour to carry out the expressed will of the people and government by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

From President Polk's inaugural address, March 1845.

© UCLES 2021

Source D

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, we do hereby solemnly protest against the annexation of Texas:

1. Because its main and boasted object is the extension and perpetuation of human slavery in its very worst forms and in a land where, by the Mexican Republic in 1829, it had been totally abolished.
2. Because this forcible seizure of Texas is definitely the latest in a series of conquests and oppression intended to overpower the free states by indefinitely extending the three-fifth clause of the Constitution.
3. Because several states have repeatedly, through their legislatures and by means of the public press and innumerable petitions, opposed any such innovation.

We petition you to oppose by honourable means a measure which is unjust, unwise, unprecedented and unconstitutional.

From a list of thirteen points published in the 'New York Tribune', December 1845.

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

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

Compare and contrast the arguments of James Polk concerning the annexation of Texas. [15]

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

'The annexation of Texas was in the national interest.' 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

As far as Germany itself is concerned, let there be no doubts on the following points:
I consider Bolshevism the worst poison that can be given to a people. I demand from every German workman that he shall not have any relations with these international mischief-makers and he shall never see me befriending them. Moreover, any further treaty connections with the present Bolshevik Russia would be completely worthless for us. It is out of the question to think that National Socialist Germany should ever be bound to protect Bolshevism or that we, on our side, should ever agree to accept the assistance of a Bolshevik state. For I fear that the moment any nation should agree to accept such assistance, it would seal its own doom.

From a speech to the German Reichstag, by Adolf Hitler, January 1937.

Source B



"IF THE BRITISH DON'T, MAYBE WE WILL"

Cartoon published in a British newspaper, 29 June 1939. Ribbentrop is holding a file labelled 'Proposals for a Nazi-Soviet Pact to dish the democracies' while the office of M Molotov is 'Engaged on talks for British-Soviet Pact'.

© UCLES 2021

Source C

It is true that Germany and the USSR, as a result of years of hostility in their respective world outlooks, today look at each other in distrust. However, even during this period the natural sympathy of the Germans for the Russians never disappeared.

The Reich government and the Soviet government must count it as certain that the capitalist western democracies are the unforgiving enemies of both National Socialist Germany and of the USSR. They are trying again, by the conclusion of a military alliance, to drive the USSR into war against Germany.

The crisis which has been produced in German-Polish relations by British policy, as well as British agitation for war and attempts at an alliance, make a speedy clarification of German-Soviet relations desirable. Otherwise these matters, without any German initiative, might take a turn which would deprive both governments of the possibility of restoring German-Soviet friendship and clearing up the territorial questions of Eastern Europe.

From a telegram from the German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop to Molotov, 14 August 1939.

Source D

Berlin and Moscow announced that negotiations were likely to be concluded soon, for a non-aggression pact between those two countries. I do not attempt to conceal that announcement came to the government as a surprise, and a surprise of a very unpleasant character. For some time, there had been rumours about an impending change in the relations between Germany and the USSR, but no indication of that change had been conveyed either to us or to the French government by the Soviet government.

On 31 July I remarked that we had engaged upon steps almost unprecedented in character. I said that we had shown a great amount of trust and a strong desire to bring the negotiations with the Soviet Union to a successful conclusion.

From a speech by Chamberlain to the British parliament, 24 August 1939.

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

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

Compare and contrast Sources A and C on German attitudes to the USSR. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the Nazi-Soviet Pact took the British government by surprise? [25]

© UCLES 2021

BLANK PAGE

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.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2021