Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **May/June 2022**

1 hour 15 minutes

1647316870

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.

DC (PQ) 303787/4
© UCLES 2022

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

Section A: European option

The Russian Revolution, 1894–1921

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

Source A



A Russian cartoon entitled 'Russia's ruling house', published in 1915. It shows the Tsar and Tsarina with Rasputin.

Source B

I heard that the horrid Rodzianko and others are begging for the Duma to be at once called together – oh please don't! They want to discuss things not concerning them and bring more discontent. They must be kept away. How they need to feel an iron will and hand! You are the Lord and Master in Russia and God Almighty placed you there and they shall bow down before your wisdom and firmness. No, listen to our Friend [Rasputin]. He has your interest at heart. God has sent him to us and we must pay attention to what he says.

Forgive me, but I do not like the choice of Minister of War. He is our Friend's enemy, and that brings bad luck. Our Friend regrets you did not speak to him more about what you were intending to discuss with your Ministers and the changes you were thinking of making. Our Friend begs you to order the army to advance nearer Riga. He says it is necessary otherwise the Germans will settle down so firmly for the winter that it will cost endless bloodshed and trouble to make them move.

Extracts of letters from the Tsarina to the Tsar in 1915.

© UCLES 2022

Source C

We can no more work with the government than we can lead Russia to victory with it. The Duma declares again and again that the home front must be organised for a successful war. However, the government continues to insist that to organise a country means to organise a revolution, and consciously chooses chaos and disorganisation. Is this stupidity or treason? The government deliberately busies itself with provoking popular outbursts – the involvement of their police in the spring disturbances in the factories is proven – knowing that they could cost us the war. Is this done consciously or not?

We have many different reasons for being discontented with this government. But all these reasons boil down to one general one: the incompetence and evil intentions of the present government. In the name of millions of victims and of their spilled blood, in the name of our responsibility to those people who elected us, we shall fight until we get a responsible government.

From a speech by the leader of the Kadets to the Fourth Duma, 1 November 1916.

Source D

Among the better class of officers, I note a great change of late in their attitude towards the Tsar. Daily, it grows greater, more critical and more freely expressed. From time immemorial they have abused the government. In the last year I have noticed a new and sinister trend of feeling towards the Tsar. One by one they have fallen away from him, louder and louder they declare the existing state of affairs to be impossible. They condemn the Tsar as being weak and hesitant, ruled by the Tsarina and keeping in office Ministers not only utterly incompetent, but with pro-German tendencies. No officer or private soldier has a good word to say for the Tsarina. All place her at the head of the pro-German party, all genuinely hate her.

From an official Russian report into morale in the army, January 1917.

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

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

How far do Sources A and B agree about the power of the Tsar? [15]

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

'The Tsarina was responsible for the unpopularity of the Tsarist regime in Russia.' How far do these sources agree? [25]

Section B: American option

Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77

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

Source A

Mr Lincoln's critics, and he had many, argued that he had no plan of action and wasted opportunities which millions of dollars would not bring back. He worked hard to compensate for the lack of military experience so many of his commanders showed. Mr Lincoln may not have had the knowledge of military matters that Mr Davis had, but he had much political skill as well as strong support from most people in the North. It had been supposed that the Southern people, poor in manufactures, would find themselves ill-prepared to contend with an enemy rich in the means and munitions of war. In some parts of the South there were fears about the wisdom of secession which Mr Davis did little to calm.

However, throughout the South, the most patriotic devotion was exhibited. Transportation companies freely offered the use of their lines for transportation and supplies. It was safely estimated that the South entered upon the war with one hundred and fifty thousand small-arms of the best in the world; every village bristled with bayonets. President Davis was welcomed with genuine joy and enthusiasm, to which none of the military pageants of the North could furnish a parallel.

From 'The First Year of the War', written by a Southern historian and published in Richmond, Virginia, 1862.

Source B

General Frémont has failed totally. On Sunday night the President ordered him to march from Franklin with his whole force to Harrisburg and intercept the Confederates under General Jackson. Two hours later a reply came. 'On the march, will be there tomorrow-Frémont.' Today the President and the War Department were thunderstruck to learn that Frémont was not at Franklin, but far to the North, so of course Jackson's army escaped. Lincoln is furious at this disobedience and cowardice, but I fear he is too indecisive and too much of a coward himself to properly punish Frémont. If Frémont had obeyed orders the whole rebel force under Jackson would have been destroyed.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in a private letter to his editor, 28 May 1862.

Source C

The poor President. He is to be pitied; surrounded by so much incompetence and trying with all his might to understand strategy, naval warfare, big guns, the movement of troops, bad military maps, interior and exterior lines and all the technical details in the art of killing. He runs from one house to another, armed with plans, papers, reports and recommendations. He is sometimes good humoured, never angry, occasionally disheartened but always determined to succeed. There have been many more courteous Presidents, but they would not, in such a crisis, have displayed the capacity, honesty, hard work and plain dealing of President Lincoln.

A Union officer, writing to his wife, October 1862.

© UCLES 2022

Source D

The population of the Northern states exceeds that of the seceding states by more than two to one. In manufacturing, commerce and shipping the advantages lie with the Union. Legality and legitimacy also are on the side of the Union.

The Confederates had the great advantage in the familiarity of their people in the use of guns and they had many army officers which had gained much experience in the Mexican Wars. The rebels had a decided advantage in that they had the active sympathy of a majority of the American people on the issue of slavery. The Southern press was unanimous in its support for secession and war, while the Northern press was severely divided in its support for the war. The rebels' leader was able and with much military experience. President Lincoln, an Illinois lawyer, was without military education or experience. No member of his Cabinet had any military ability or experience. However, he had determination and vision and also the ability to make use of the advantages the Union possessed.

Horace Greeley, 'The American Conflict', published 1864.
Greeley was a Northern journalist and historian.

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

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

Compare and contrast the views about the position of the South at the outbreak of war. [15]

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

'Lincoln was an able war leader.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

Section C: International option

China and Japan, 1912–45

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

Source A

Mao Zedong is extremely devious. To his comrades, he orders them around, frightens them with charges of crimes and victimises them. He rarely holds discussions on party matters. Whenever he expresses a view, everyone must agree, otherwise he uses the Party organisation to clamp down on you, or invents some theory to make life absolutely dreadful for you. Mao always uses political accusations to strike at comrades. His customary method regarding Communist activists is to use them as his personal tools. To sum up, not only is he not a revolutionary leader, he is not a Bolshevik. His goal is to become Party Emperor.

Announcement of the Communist Action Committee in Jiangxi, December 1930. This was written when the Futian battalion rebelled against Mao Zedong.

Source B

The Long March is the first of its kind in history. We were pursued and intercepted by a huge force, and we encountered untold difficulties and dangers. Yet, by using our two legs, we swept through the length and breadth of eleven provinces.

The Long March is a manifesto. It has shown the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes, while the imperialists and their running dogs, Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters, are powerless. The Long March is also a propaganda force. It has announced to some 200 million people in eleven provinces that the road of the Red Army is their only road to liberation. Without the Long March, how could the broad masses have learned so quickly about the existence of the great truth which the Red Army embodies? The Long March has ended with victory for us and defeat for the enemy.

From a report by Mao Zedong, to a conference of Communist Party activists,1935.

Source C

Mao Zedong is plain-living and plain-speaking and some might think him rather rude. Yet Mao is an accomplished scholar and a military and political strategist of considerable genius. What is extraordinary about this man is the way in which he expresses the urgent demands of millions of Chinese peasants.

It is impossible to deny that their Long March was a great exploit. This was the biggest armed propaganda tour in history. In every town occupied, they called great mass meetings and heavily ‘taxed’ the rich. They won many new friends and made many bitter enemies. They provisioned themselves by confiscating the supplies of the rich. In Guizhou so many duck farms were seized, that the Reds ate until they were ‘simply disgusted with duck’. Land deeds were destroyed, taxes abolished, and the poor peasantry armed. Except for western Szechuan, the Reds told me they were welcomed everywhere by the mass of the peasantry.

From an account by an American journalist who lived with the Red Army from June to October 1936, published in 1938.

© UCLES 2022

Source D

Interpretation of the achievements of the Communist regime vary with the political standpoint of the observer. Sympathetic observers, both Western and Chinese, report enormous improvements in agriculture, fair land taxes, new cooperatives, brilliant experimental democracy, bold education, and great enthusiasm. No unsympathetic Western visitors have been admitted, and critical Chinese have found much to question: fixed elections, murder, sham education and immorality.

Mao is an inspiring leader. His political skill, in following the shifts of the Stalin party line while leading an enormous Chinese peasant revolt, is monumental. His earlier rivals and colleagues are in most cases dead or forgotten. He survived both ideological and practical ordeals.

Communists are gaining ground because of their helpfulness and vigorous leadership in organising the guerrilla areas; wherever the Japanese forces go, the Communists (thus shielded from Chinese National armies) increase their influence.

From an account by an American living in China and advising Chiang Kai-shek, 1941.

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

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

Compare and contrast the accounts of the Long March given by Sources B and C. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that Mao Zedong showed all the qualities needed to be a good leader of the Chinese people? [25]

© UCLES 2022

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 Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2022