Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/13**

Paper 1 Document Question **May/June 2023**

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.

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

Section A: European option

France, 1774–1814

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

Source A

During the evening, a proposed proclamation was read out. It was the cause of an impressive debate and a scene which was truly magnificent and unforgettable. De Noailles proposed a motion that the assembly should decree that labour services to landlords and personal servitude would be abolished without compensation. The abolition of landlords' courts was proposed. The Bishop of Chartres added the abolition of noble hunting rights. Never have so many bodies and individuals voted for such sacrifices at one time, in such generous terms and with such agreement. This had been a night for radical change and for public happiness. We may view the moment as the dawn of a new revolution, when all the burdens weighing on the people were abolished and France was truly reborn. The feudal regime which had oppressed the people for centuries was demolished at a stroke and in an instant.

From the memoirs, written in 1792, of the first elected President of the National Constituent Assembly, about a meeting held on 4 August 1789.

Source B

The people of all the provinces regard these proposals which you are discussing today as fully decreed. They take every advantage. They no longer pay taxes and they have armed themselves for smuggling. They have fixed the price of salt, and it is indeed happy that they have consented to pay half of its former value. They have devastated the woods, destroyed the countryside and estates and even ruined the crops at the very time when they have become valuable to us. They have refused to acknowledge rights whose abolition is still being discussed. They have ceased to fear the ministers of justice whose abolition in the villages you advise. They are acting exactly as people who no longer fear the law, and it is the strongest who enjoy liberty while your mission is to give to the weak as well as to those who are powerful.

From an article in a royalist Paris newspaper, addressed to the National Constituent Assembly, September 1789.

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Source C



A contemporary illustration of the return of the King to Paris on 6 October 1789.

Source D

The revolution which has been brought about in France is of so wonderful a nature that the mind can hardly recognise the fact. But I fear, though it has gone triumphantly through the first phase, it is not the last it has to encounter before matters are finally settled. The revolution is of too great a magnitude to be carried out in so short a space, and with the loss of so little blood.

The humiliation of the king, the intrigues of the queen and the discontent of the nobles, will create divisions in the National Constituent Assembly, and they will unquestionably make every mistake in the formation of the constitution, if they do not take a stronger position. Great firmness and foresight are necessary. To prevent running from one extreme to another is no easy matter, and should this be the case, problems not visible at present may give rise to an even more oppressive government than the one which existed before.

President Washington of the United States, writing to an American friend in France, 13 October 1789.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the work of the National Constituent Assembly. [15]

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

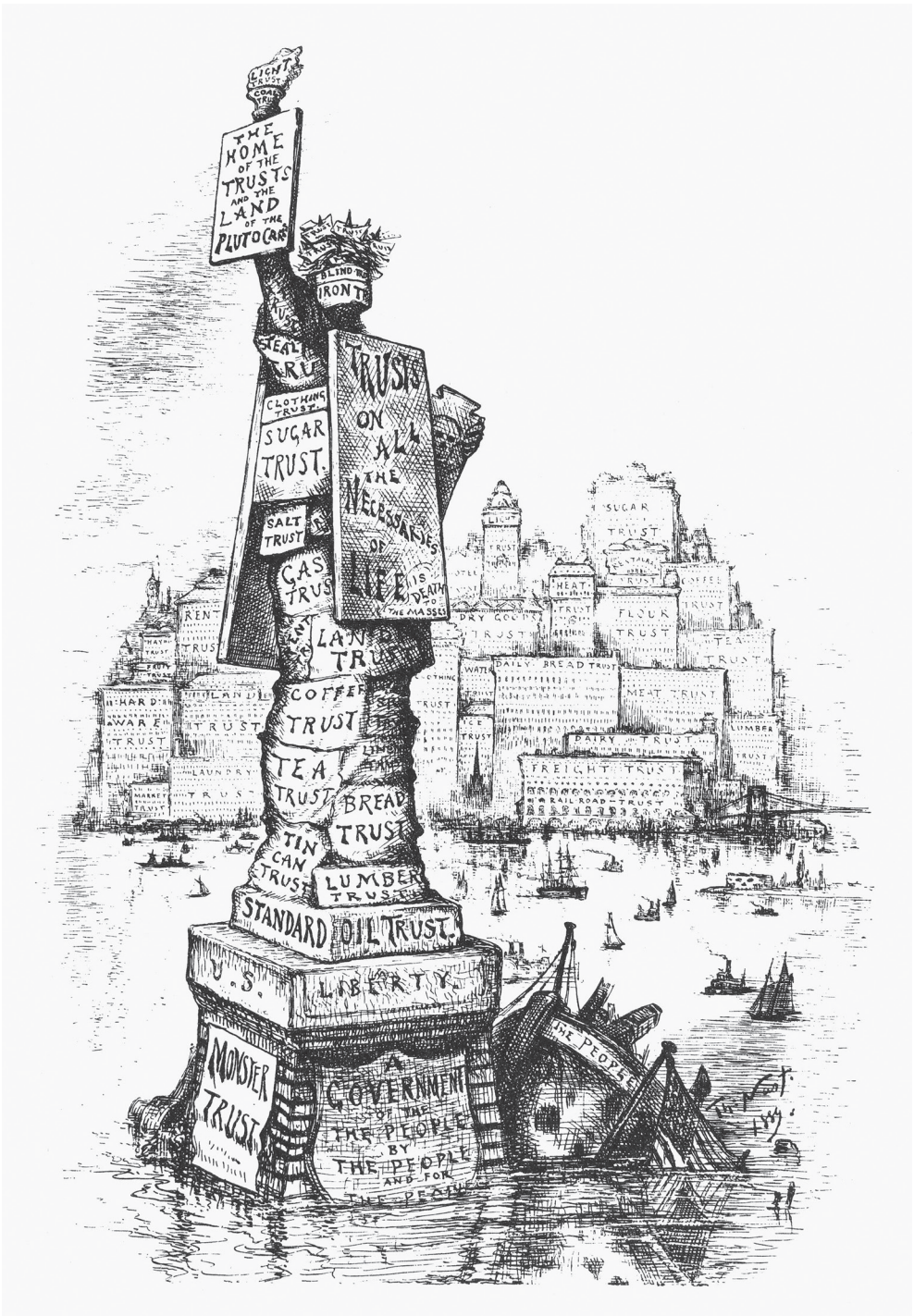
'There were good prospects for the revolution to proceed peacefully.' How far do these sources support this view? [25]

Section B: American option

The Gilded Age and Progressive Era, 1870s to 1920

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

Source A



A cartoon showing the impact of trusts on the United States, 1889.
The caption read 'The Rising of the Usurpers and the Sinking of the Liberties of the People'.

Source B

Trusts are a necessary and inevitable step in industrial development. They are an alliance of work, brains and money with labour, intelligence and capital. They have nothing in common with monopoly. I have always been against such consolidations if there is no advantage of importance to be secured to the public. The trusts I have personally organised in rubber and starch demonstrate this. We are better businesses and offer a better service to the people. We have not worked with dishonest bankers who have sold shares knowing they were unsound. We have not misled the public, which would lead to speculation and bad investment.

From a book by C R Flint, known as the 'Father of Trusts', published in 1902.

Source C

Within the last few days it has been announced that both the cracker [biscuit] trust and the barbed wire trust have perfected their plans for cheating the public. The manufacturers of crackers have long been trying to compete with each other, as have the barbed wire makers. They have now ended all their differences. They have come up with the usual plan of 'the big fish eat up all the little ones'. As a result, the people are called upon to pay up to the worst pair of commercial vampires that this state has ever seen. It will be interesting to see how this new law deals with these concerns. The law is much needed and seems broad enough to reach these offenders. We note with pleasure that the administration of President Harrison is inclined to make it as difficult as possible for the trusts, given that the common people have some rights which these organised monopolies must respect. We shall see what we shall see in the cases against these dreadful monopolies. The law appears very clear in its intention of making any attempt to restrain interstate trade illegal. We fear that much will depend on the Federal Government's determination to enforce it.

From an American newspaper commenting on the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 3 August 1891.

Source D

The issue of trusts had dominated politics for decades. They had powerful supporters and bitter critics. Producers argued their merits, stressing their efficiencies and productivity. Consumers complained about the soaring prices which monopolies could impose and their destruction of fair competition. A law was very necessary to resolve the issue. The way in which the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was drafted was designed to end the worst excesses of the monopolists and, above all, to prevent any restraint on interstate trade. However, the law looked backwards and not forwards. Much depended on the willingness of the Harrison administration to enforce it, and there was real reluctance there. The law did not define a trust carefully. The monopolistic corporations had already created a new type of company, the holding company, which could avoid any of the possible restraints which the law was designed to impose.

From a book titled 'The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court', by former President Taft, 1914.

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

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

Compare and contrast the views given in these two sources of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the impact of trusts was harmful? [25]

Section C: International option

Empire and the emergence of world powers, 1870–1919

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

Source A

We wish in a spirit of good and mutual accord to regulate the conditions most favourable to the development of trade and civilisation in certain regions of Africa, and to improve the moral and material wellbeing of the native populations:

Article 1. The trade of all nations shall enjoy complete freedom.

Article 5. No Power shall be allowed to grant a monopoly or favour of any kind in matters of trade.

Article 6. All the Powers bind themselves to watch over the preservation of the native tribes, and to care for the improvement of the conditions of their moral wellbeing, and to help in suppressing slavery, and especially the slave trade. They shall, without distinction of creed or nation, protect and favour all religious, scientific or charitable institutions which aim at instructing the natives and bringing home to them the blessings of civilisation.

From the General Act of the Berlin Conference on West Africa, February 1885.

Source B

Some time ago, a party of men came to my country. They asked me for a place to dig for gold and said they would give me certain things for the right to do so. A document was written and presented to me for signature. I asked what it contained and was told that in it were my words and the words of those men. I put my hand to it. About three months afterwards I heard from other sources that, by that document, I had given away the right to all the minerals of my country.

I called a meeting of my advisors and also of the white men and demanded a copy of the document. It was proved to me that I had signed away the mineral rights of my whole country. I write to you that you may know the truth about this thing.

From a formal protest to Queen Victoria by Lobengula, King of the Ndebele, April 1889. His protest was ignored.

Source C

The Scramble for Africa by the nations of Europe was due to growing commercial rivalry for the only remaining fields for industrial enterprise and expansion. There are some who say we have no right to be in Africa, that it 'belongs to the native'. Our right is the need to provide for our ever-growing population, by opening new fields for emigration or work, and to stimulate trade by finding new markets, since trade depression brings misery at home.

While serving our own interest as a nation, we may also bring many advantages to Africa without depriving the natives of their freedom. It has been the British colonial method to rule by and through the natives, in contrast to Germany, France, Portugal, and Spain. This has been the secret of our success as a colonising nation and has made us welcomed by tribes and peoples in Africa, who rose in revolt against other nations.

From a book by Sir Frederick Lugard, published 1893.
He was a British colonial administrator in Africa in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Source D

I have recently paid a visit, along with my wife, to Lukolela, and I saw such illegal and cruel deeds, that my blood boils with rage. My duty, which is truly the call of God, is to present this to you.

I met a Chief from Bokoko, who had been imprisoned to get three more baskets of rubber. Their tax of rubber has been doubled this year. Poor fellow! How thin he had become! He was wearing his State Chief's medal. He asked me to look at it. 'This,' he said, 'is how the State treats us: gives this medal, chains up the wearer and beats him. Do you wonder, Sir, that the natives hate the State?' He then asked if we did that sort of thing in our country. I replied we did not.

Again and again, I had the painful misfortune to meet men coming back from imprisonment on account of rubber.

From a letter to the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo Free State, by the Rev. J Whitehead of the British Baptist Missionary Society, 1903.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the motives for the Scramble for Africa. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that people at the time believed that colonisation would be a disaster for the native populations? [25]

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