Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **May/June 2024**

1 hour 15 minutes

1177395936

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

It is obvious that if Parliament limits the hours of labour, this will reduce the profits of the business in which the labour is employed. Under these circumstances, the manufacturers must either raise the price of the manufactured article or cut the wages of their workmen. If they increase their prices, foreign manufacturers will compete with them. I am informed that foreign cotton manufacturers, particularly the Americans, tread closely on the heels of British manufacturers. If the latter are forced to raise the price of their articles, foreign markets will be closed against them, and the increased price will decrease the demand in the home market.

From a speech to the British parliament about proposed factory reform in the textile industry, March 1832.

Source B

Once I spent time with a West Indies slave master and three mill owners. They fell silent when the slave master said, 'I have always thought myself disgraced by owning slaves, but never, in the West Indies, was it thought possible to be so cruel as to require a child of nine to work over twelve hours a day. Yet you acknowledge that is your regular practice.'

I have seen children aged ten bruised and beaten for making mistakes in their work. I have seen their bodies almost broken down, so that by the time they are seventeen they cannot walk without assistance. Parents of these children declare that it is painful to admit they are kept by their children.

The impact of child labour is to encourage crime. Both the children and their parents know that if they commit a theft and break the law, they will be put into the House of Correction. There they will work no more than six or seven hours a day.

From a report by Richard Oastler, a factory reformer, to the Parliamentary Committee on the proposed factory reform in the textile industry, March 1832.

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Source C

We are no longer shocked by the sight of children working in factories. However, if we find any under thirteen years, we have the satisfaction of knowing that, under recent legislation, they work only eight hours daily. But where are the younger children who were discharged from the mills? Are these 'poor factory children', for whose protection the law was enacted, in a better physical and moral condition than before? Or has the legislation failed and the children who should have benefited been harmed instead? We fear that thousands of children who worked before, perhaps somewhat beyond their strength, but whose earnings were essential to the comfort of their families, are passing their time in idleness and misery.

Moreover, this law could benefit our foreign rivals and their competition could reduce the wages and comforts of our manufacturing population. If the severity of the regulations so disgusts the manufacturers it might drive them to invest their capital abroad instead of at home.

From a pamphlet written by Robert Hyde Greg, published in 1837.
Greg was a mill owner in the north of England and his mill was largely staffed by young apprentices who were recruited from the workhouses.

Source D

The conclusion I have come to from the working of my mill is that I am quite satisfied that as much cotton can be produced, at the same low cost, in eleven hours instead of twelve hours each day. I intend to further reduce hours to ten and a half, without suffering loss. The work is done with greater energy and spirit. The workers are more cheerful and happy. Twenty years ago we had thirty young women in our warehouse. I requested that they worked twelve hours a day instead of eleven. At the end of the week, I found that they had done not one bit more work. I requested that they work thirteen hours a day the following week, at the end of which they had produced less instead of more. They were exhausted, making bad work and little of it. Since then, I have been an advocate of shorter hours of labour.

From a letter written by a mill owner in the north of England included in the official report of the Inspector of Factories, 1846.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about attitudes towards child labour in the textile industry. [15]

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

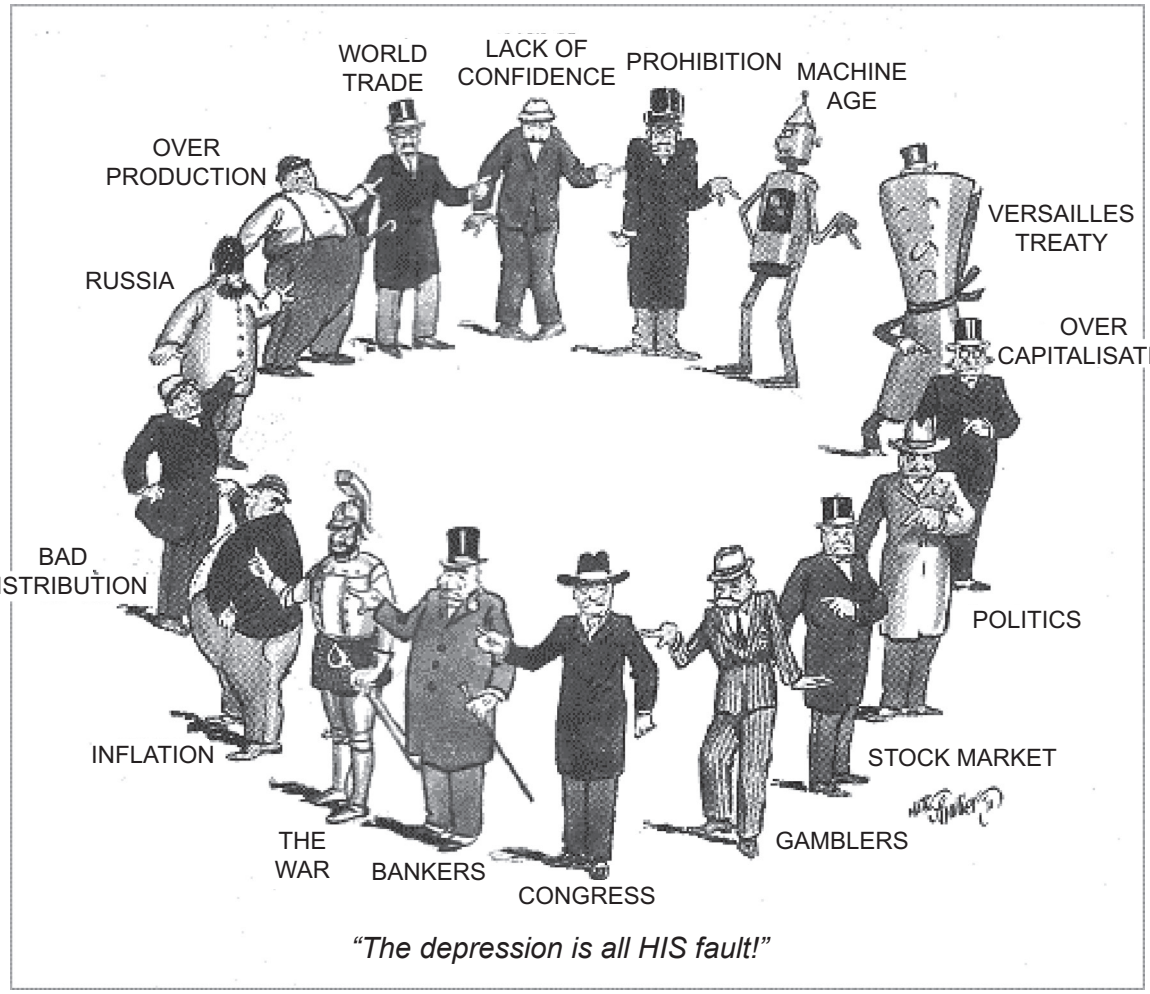
How far do the sources show that factory reform was in the wider public interest? [25]

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



A newspaper cartoon, published in March 1932.

Source B

The principal issues between the Republicans and Democrats in the coming Congressional elections in California are soaring unemployment and the crisis affecting both agriculture and manufacturing. The Republicans suggest that the situation is just a temporary downturn and part of a perfectly normal economic cycle. The Democrats argue that mismanagement and a laissez-faire attitude by Republican administrations since 1921 are the real causes. Republicans praise the public works initiatives taken by the Hoover administration to create employment. Democrats argue that these measures, having a focus on costing the taxpayer nothing in the long run, mean they have achieved nothing beyond raising false hopes. The Democratic candidate for the Senate argues that the banking system in California has received little support and suggests that Treasury Secretary Mellon is only interested in helping his friends in the Federal Reserve banks.

From an article in the 'Los Angeles Times', 23 August 1932.

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Source C

This depression has been caused by many factors beyond our control. Prosperity caused excessive optimism which caused overexpansion which caused reckless speculation which caused waste, exploitation and crookedness. The Democrats have ignored the impact of the War and its effects on debt and heavy taxes. There is overproduction in many parts of the world and trade barriers have been erected which have done us great harm. My administration has done much to both recognise, and deal with, the evils of unemployment. $2 billion has been spent since 1929 on public works designed to create jobs. We have wisely insisted that all such works are productive and will not be a drain on public funds. There have been real achievements with this programme, and it has done much to restore confidence. We have also taken steps to strengthen our entire financial system with aid to the Federal Reserve banks at the top of the structure.

From an election speech by President Hoover, October 1932.

Source D

Farming, like so many major industries, is in a hopeless situation. This is because:

1) Total farm income has fallen by over 50 per cent between 1925 and 1932.
2) Prices of farm produce have slumped.
3) The prices farmers have to pay for their essentials have not slumped.
4) Fixed charges such as taxes and interest payments remain high.
5) The market is glutted with enormous surpluses.

Underlying all this is the fact that foreign demand for their produce has undergone substantial decline. Unemployed workers in our cities cannot afford to buy farm products. Still our farmers produce more in order to try to feed their families and pay their debts.

Notes, written by President Roosevelt, accompanying the Agricultural Adjustment Act sent to Congress, March 1933.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about Hoover's attempts to deal with the Depression. [15]

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

'The Depression in the United States was caused by international factors.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

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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

No threat can give France an excuse for such an attack on German soil. France refused even to listen to Germany's proposals for the settlement of reparations. A nation that can ignore the prospect of an international loan, advantages for trade and industry and the strongest international guarantees for its frontiers, as France has done, has lost the right to be believed when it speaks of peaceful missions.

France's aim is the destruction of Germany. The balance of trade is worrying, even more for France than ourselves. In place of all the reparations of coal, France has received barely a few thousand tons. The Mark has fallen here, railways are in disorder, trade has declined; all this represents a serious setback to our economic life. France hopes that, by the occupation and the strangulation of German industry, German unity will collapse. France will be disappointed.

From a speech by Stresemann, chairman of the German People's Party, to the Reichstag, 13 January 1923.

Source B

With regard to the situation in the Ruhr, opinion in the United States was divided. Some thought that France had been devastated, that it had not been able to recover from Germany the reparations to which it was justly entitled, so it felt compelled to go in and see what it could get for itself. It was hoped that France would succeed; and this view was widely held and influential.

Another common view considered the matter from the standpoint of Germany. Supporters of this view felt that the action taken by France made the recovery of Germany impossible, defeated the aim of getting reparations and would lead to economic disaster. They were demanding action to stop the French.

Others, who took neither a pro-French nor pro-German view, were concerned with the effect on Germany's capacity to export, upon which the payment of reparations ultimately depends.

The US Secretary of State, in conversation with the British ambassador to the United States, 25 January 1923.

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Source C

Inflation has gone so far that it is almost comic. Fares indicated on taxi meters have today to be multiplied by 150 000; tomorrow it will be 200 000. A theatre ticket costs over a million Marks and a motorcar ten billion Marks.

There is unquestionably exaggeration in the German claim that the Ruhr occupation is alone responsible for this financial catastrophe. German finance was in a dangerous condition well before January 1923. No serious measures had been taken to restore order or stability. The government had not proposed any valid reform. Accusations of selfishness and lack of patriotism have been brought against some of the larger German industrialists and some of the financial interests. I don't deny these. On the contrary, I believe that certain leaders of industry and finance have had too much influence and that their views have been both selfish and, what is much worse for the country, short-sighted.

From a telegram from the British ambassador in Berlin to the British Foreign Secretary, August 1923.

Source D

The resistance of Germany in the year 1923 is a myth. Despite the bad situation in the Ruhr, the government should have ordered production to stop in all industries in the occupied area. The German workers were ready to make any sacrifice, but the great industrialists were unwilling to lose their profits.

In January 1923 the government had taken measures to halt inflation. The currency remained stable until April, and then the patience of the financiers and the industrialists failed. They placed their own profits before everything. Chancellor Cuno was the prisoner of his own class. When the Mark lost value, any passive resistance ended.

Then followed the mad days in Germany when millions were paid for a loaf of bread. Those making a profit from inflation – the great industrialists – were enjoying a Golden Age. The victims of the inflation were the German wage earners. And those who had savings lost everything.

From 'A History of the German Republic', by Arthur Rosenberg, published in 1936. Rosenberg was a Communist member of the Reichstag from 1924 to 1928.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about whether the French invasion of the Ruhr was justified. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that the economic disaster in Germany in 1923 was a consequence of the Ruhr invasion? [25]

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