Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/12**

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

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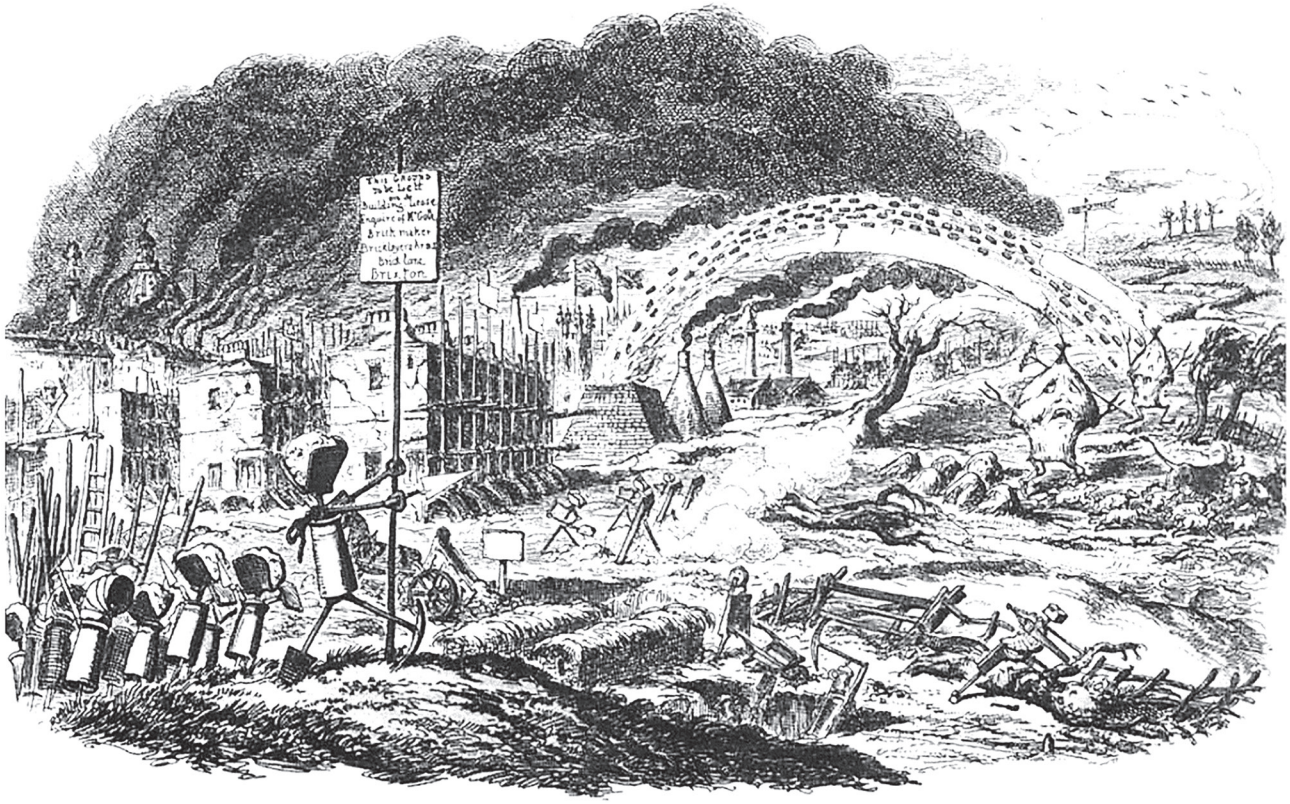
Answer **one** question from **one** section only.

Section A: European option

The Industrial Revolution in Britain, 1750–1850

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

Source A



An engraving with the title 'London Going out of Town – The March of Bricks and Mortar', produced by a British artist in 1829. The sign carried by the figure on the left reads, 'This ground to be reserved for new buildings, enquire of Mr Goth, brickmaker, Brick Lane, Brixton.'

Source B

Manchester is a huge overgrown village, built according to no definite plan. The factories and homes of their workers have sprung up along the rivers and the Rochdale Canal. The interests and convenience of the manufacturers have determined the growth of the town and the manner of that growth. Manchester has no building Act, except for a few wealthy central streets. The health and happiness of the inhabitants have not been considered. There is no public park or place where people can walk and breathe the fresh air. Every advantage has been sacrificed to the getting of money. There was no provision for paving or drainage until the town was invaded by cholera. Now paving proceeds rapidly in every direction and great attention is given to the drains. It is pleasing to see the enthusiasm of the authorities in carrying out these worthwhile improvements.

From a letter by a Manchester doctor to a Parliamentary Committee on the Health of Towns, 1840.

Source C

I admit that there was a general feeling in Yorkshire in favour of the adoption of some sanitary regulations, and that petitions asking Parliament to consider and sanction such measures had been presented from town corporations and from public meetings. However, I think that the evils resulting from defective sanitary arrangements have been much exaggerated, and I hope Parliament will pause before it gives its approval to this measure. The country is sick of centralisation, of commissions and of inquiries. The people want to be left to manage their own affairs; they do not want Parliament to be so paternal as it wishes to be – interfering in everybody's business.

From a speech made by an MP and railway entrepreneur to the British Parliament in July 1847.

Source D

We strongly object to the introduction of the Public Health Act into Ormskirk on account of the very great expense and burden it will be to the inhabitants generally and which they are unable to bear. There is sufficient supply of good and pure water in the town, so much so that some of the town's pumps and wells have been removed through lack of use.

We are prepared to prove that the town of Ormskirk is one of the cleanest towns in Lancashire and one of the healthiest. The evidence collected by Mr Rawlinson with respect to the insufficient supply of water is totally false, which we are prepared to prove. His evidence as to the filthy state of streets and footpaths is also false and can be proved by any number of witnesses.

We are firmly of the opinion that certain people who are not ratepayers have signed a petition to introduce a board of health into the town. This may be easily proved by referring to the rate books. Some ratepayers who signed the petition were persuaded to do so by the misrepresentations of certain people and these ratepayers are now anxious to withdraw their signatures.

From a petition against setting up a local board of health sent by people in Ormskirk, Lancashire to the General Board of Health, June 1850.

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 the growth of towns. [15]

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

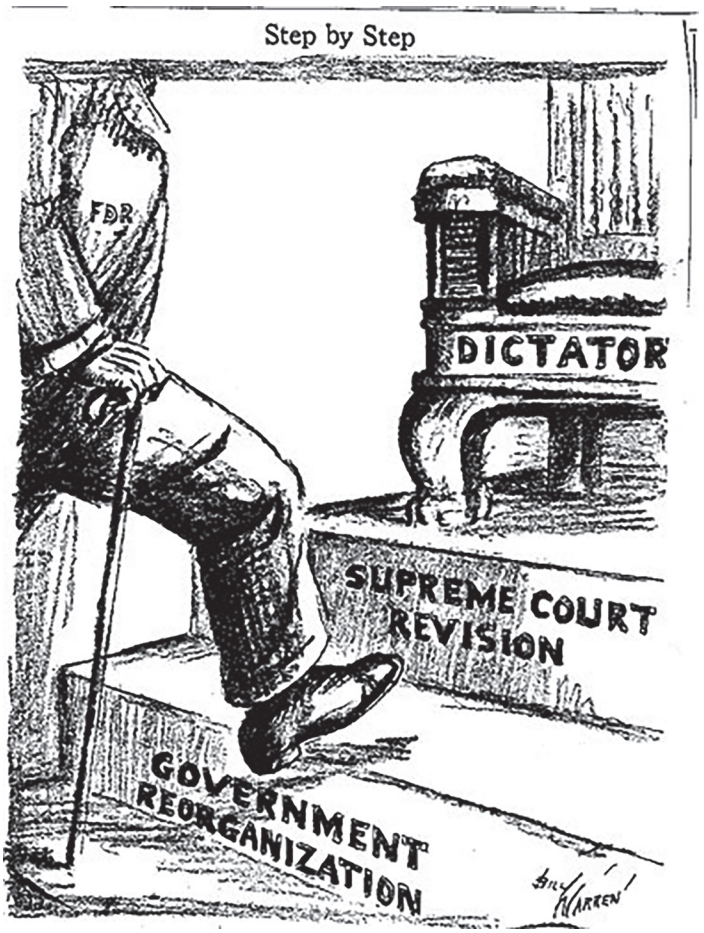
How far do the sources show that regulation was needed to improve public health in the towns? [25]

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 cartoon published in a newspaper, February 1937.

Source B

What the President's plan amounts to is this. The Supreme Court has ruled that many of the New Deal proposals were unconstitutional. He now proposes to make changes to it by 'packing' the Supreme Court with his supporters. This will subordinate the Court to the personal power of the Executive, of which he is the head. I am not just criticising the plans because I am a member of another political party, but because this is an attack on our form of government. This is an attack on our fundamental liberties. In the fourteen public welfare cases where the President tried to increase his personal power, the Court has found that he had violated the Constitution in eight of them.

Former Republican President Hoover, writing in March 1937.

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Source C

My reasons for wishing to change the number of members of the Supreme Court are simple. The Court has set aside yet another piece of important Congressional legislation. There can be no minimum wages set. Women cannot be protected from oppressive wages or bad working conditions. Those opposing my changes fail to understand that those who wrote the Constitution wished it to be a flexible document. They are using an incorrect interpretation of the Constitution for political and personal reasons and aim to destroy the New Deal.

The Schechter case shows why the Court needs to change to meet the needs of the times. The Court has not interpreted the Constitution in the interests of all Americans, just in the interests of those who oppose the New Deal. This case suggests the judges are aiming to give the Court a position of influence in our system of government, which was never intended. The National Recovery Act (NRA) was approved by Congress. It had every right to prosecute this business. Schechter had broken the law; it sold diseased meat. The public was being protected by the NRA, yet it was declared unconstitutional.

President Roosevelt speaking at a Democratic Party rally, 4 March 1937.

Source D

The Democratic Party is divided over the President's wish to increase the membership of the Supreme Court. Some oppose as they fear that it will offend conservative interests and give too much ammunition to their political opponents. The majority are broadly in favour. They argue that it is strange that in our democracy, where the popular will should be supreme, our Constitution has become what nine elderly judges say it is. They agree with the President over the 'Sick Chicken' case. They know the current judges, all bar one having been commercial lawyers, will interpret our Constitution narrowly in the interests of property and business. The judges support the political opponents of the New Deal in their wish to declare unconstitutional any legislation that displeases men of property. Schechter had been convicted for breaches of NRA rules not only for dishonesty, but also for selling diseased chickens to their unsuspecting customers. The Court felt that the actions of the NRA were unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to grant such powers to the NRA.

From the 'Los Angeles Times', 7 April 1937.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the Schechter 'Sick Chicken' case. [15]

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

'Opposition to the Supreme Court packing plan was based on a fear that it would give too much power to the President.' 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

In this single area of Northern France, which includes several large cities, 40 per cent of all property has been destroyed. In thirty-two districts here from 40 to 90 per cent of the houses have been shattered by cannon, and in fifty-nine not one building in ten is standing. In many towns, when the Germans left, there was no bedding or household utensils. There was nothing. Cities reduced to rubble, miles of soil poisoned by gas, planted with shells and barbed wire, blasted as by a volcanic eruption, this was the concern of governments. Above all, France felt, it was the responsibility of Germany. As a French soldier said on viewing the devastation, 'After all, only the ruins are German; the soil is French!' The ruins are German, and it will pay.

From an American Red Cross report by Ruth Gaines, February 1919.
Ruth Gaines served in France as an aid worker from 1917 to 1919.

Source B

We came to Versailles expecting the peace of justice which had been promised. We were shocked when we read the demands, the victorious violence of our enemies. This Treaty is more than the German people can bear.

The purely German district of the Saar must be detached from our Empire, and the way prepared for its annexation to France, although we owe debts in coal only, not in people. For fifteen years the Saar must be occupied, and after those fifteen years the Allies have power to refuse to return it. Meanwhile, the Allies can take every measure to cut the economic and moral links with the mother country and may finally attempt to misrepresent the wishes of the local population.

Germany, thus cut in pieces and weakened, must declare itself ready to bear all the war expenses of its enemies, which would exceed many times over the total amount of German state and private assets.

A letter from the leader of the German delegation (Brockdorff-Rantzau)
to the President of the Peace Conference (Clemenceau) in Versailles, 29 May 1919.

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Source C

The German delegation has seriously misinterpreted the economic and financial conditions. The Allied Powers do not intend to strangle Germany nor to prevent it from taking its proper place in international trade. These proposals limit German payments to what is clearly justifiable under the terms of armistice in respect of damage caused to Allied civilians by German aggression.

In the Saar, the regime proposed by the Allied Powers is to continue for fifteen years. This arrangement is necessary both for reparations in general, and so France may have compensation for the deliberate destruction of its northern coal mines. At the end of fifteen years the mixed population, who in the meanwhile will have had control of local affairs under the governing supervision of the League of Nations, will have complete freedom to decide whether they wish for union with Germany, union with France, or to continue the regime established by the Treaty.

A reply from Clemenceau to Brockdorff-Rantzau's letter (Source B), 16 June 1919.

Source D

Whole areas of Germany will be entirely deprived of their liberty. They will be under a committee of foreign domination, without adequate representation. The financial burden is so heavy that it is no exaggeration to say that Germany is reduced to economic slavery. The Germans will have to work hard for foreign masters, without any chance of personal gain, or any prospect of regaining liberty or economic independence.

This peace is a mockery of President Wilson's principles. Trusting in these, Germany accepted peace. That confidence has been betrayed; the present happenings are a deep humiliation, not only to all governments and nations concerned in this peace offer, but to all humanity. Bound and enslaved, Germany will always remain a menace to Europe.

From an editorial in a Dutch newspaper, June 1919.

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 the arrangements for the Saar. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that German anger about reparations was justified? [25]

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