Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **October/November 2021**

1 hour 15 minutes

8851604654

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

Liberalism and nationalism in Germany, 1815–71

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

Source A



A cartoon published in a French journal in September 1866. The caption reads: 'It is one thing to know how to use a needle, but it's a skill that should not be abused.' This is a reference to the needle gun which was an important weapon in Prussia's defeat of Austria.

Source B

The only ground that the Prussian government alleges as a justification of this arbitrary act, unheard of in the annals of German history, is that which it claims to find in the right of conquest. The right of conquest presupposes a war made in conformity with the principles of international law. But there has never been between us and the King of Prussia a war of that nature. We protest in the presence of the world against the seizure of our realm and against its incorporation with Prussia, declaring that this incorporation is a flagrant violation of European treaties and of all principles of international law. We pray for the support of all powers who have recognised our sovereignty and the independence of our realm, persuaded that, like ourselves, they will never recognise anything but the supreme rights of justice. The principles applied by Prussia would menace the existence of all monarchies and of all legitimate states of the world.

A letter to Bismarck from the King of Hanover, protesting against the annexation of the North German states, September 1866.

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Source C

Towards the South German states we stand in a different, one might say more favourable, relationship. Our security demands that the bonds between us and the North German states should be drawn as tight as possible, and that we should have the domestic and foreign forces of the North German Federation at our unconditional disposal. Our need for security will, however, be satisfied by the compact organisation of the North German Confederation and especially by the accession of Saxony to it. In regard to South Germany we do not need the same strict form of union. We need only to be confident that the South German states will never be tempted into a hostile attitude towards North Germany. These aims can be attained by a looser, less restrictive relationship with the South German states. We will demand nothing of them which would do more than give this confidence.

A letter from Bismarck to the Prussian envoy in Bavaria, January 1867.

Source D

Our policy must be to look to the future, putting aside memories of past family quarrels, to seek and cherish national unity. Prussia must bring about for all Germany what it once brought about for itself. In land conquered from Poland, France and Saxony, Prussia made the conquered forget the conquest and raised them to a feeling of community and equality. So now Prussia must do away with the relationship - which cannot permanently be maintained - between the victorious and the defeated. Prussia must fuse loyalty to particular sections of the German people, or to particular states, into a willing and proud attachment to a single German commonwealth at whose head stands the King of Prussia.

From a letter by Bismarck to the Crown Prince of Prussia, February 1867.

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

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

To what extent do these sources agree about the attitudes of other powers towards Prussia? [15]

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

'Bismarck was motivated more by Prussian than German interests.' How far do the sources support this claim? [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

Our own convictions have ever been favourable to such a measure and for the following reasons:

- The annexation of Texas would exclude the further introduction of slaves from abroad into that beautiful country because the laws of the United States make the slave trade piracy.
- With the rich lands of Texas constituting part of our Union, no slaveholder in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri could afford to retain their slaves but would find it in their interest to send them further south. Every person who has at heart the welfare of the slave should zealously advocate any measure which is calculated to compel the slaveholders in those states to send them further south.
- The annexation of Texas would greatly increase the wealth and commerce of the country.
- In twenty years Texas will grow all the cotton that Britain will require.

From the 'New York Courier and Enquirer', March 1844.

Source B

There are northern as well as southern friends of the annexation of Texas. It is not surprising if they occasionally come into conflict. For example, it is said in the South that one of the effects of annexing Texas will be an increase in the relative strength of the slave states by adding to their number. But this doctrine is not palatable in the North and therefore is not preached there. On the contrary, it is argued that the annexation of Texas will diminish relatively the power of the slave states. See the recent report from a Pennsylvanian Congressman, a warm advocate of annexation. He says that three-fourths of Texas are upland, where slave labour cannot profitably be employed. Texas could be divided into three states without slaves and only one with them. If this is true, what argument remains to tempt the South to an act of political suicide?

From the 'Liberty (Mississippi) Advocate', August 1844.

Source C

The *New York Evening Post*, the most ably conducted Democrat newspaper in the country, boldly denounces the scheme lately adopted in the House of Representatives for the annexation of Texas. It says: 'This bill is a combination of fraud and oppression. It has been obtained by a bold and tyrannical use of the majority on the one hand. On the other, while it fraudulently holds out the idea of a compromise between the free and slave interests, it seized Texas, the whole of Texas, for the sole benefit of the South. By a mere majority vote, without any consideration of the people themselves, by a Congress elected without the slightest reference to the question, the basis of the Union is entirely changed. The whole substantial power of the country is forever transferred to the slaveholding states.'

From the 'Cecil (Maryland) Whig', March 1845.

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Source D

There is no citizen of this country more kindly disposed towards the people of Texas than myself; but with regard to its annexation to this Union, I have felt it my duty steadily and zealously to oppose it. I have long ago come to the conclusion that it was very dangerous to enlarge the boundaries of this government. There must be some limit to our territories if we would make our institutions permanent. But there is another consideration of vastly more general importance than that. More general because it affects all the states, free and slave-holding. If states are formed out of territory thinly populated, they necessarily destroy the relationship existing between the Senate and the House of Representatives. If you bring in new states, every state must have two Senators, while it may have no more than fifty thousand inhabitants. This will create a Senate bearing no proportion to the people.

From a speech to the US Senate by Daniel Webster, Whig Senator for Massachusetts, December 1845.

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

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

To what extent do these sources agree about the impact of the annexation of Texas on slavery? [15]

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

'Americans supported the annexation of Texas.' 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

Over fourteen years have passed since that unhappy day when the German people, blinded by promises made by those at home and abroad, lost everything.

The misery of our people is terrible! The starving industrial proletariat have become unemployed in their millions, while the whole middle class have been made poor. The National Government will carry out the great task of reorganising our national economy: within four years unemployment must be completely overcome.

In foreign policy, the National Government will see its highest mission in the preservation of our people's right and the regaining of their freedom. In doing so, the government is aware of its great obligation to support the maintenance and consolidation of peace. Despite our love for our army as the symbol of our great past, we should be happy if the world, by restricting its armaments, made unnecessary any increase in our own weapons.

From a radio address to the German people by Adolf Hitler, Reich Chancellor, at the start of the election campaign, 1 February 1933.

Source B

The Reich Chancellor stated that Germany was now negotiating with foreign countries about her military equality of rights. The next five years had to be devoted to rendering the German people capable of bearing arms again. Every publicly sponsored measure to create employment had to be considered from the point of view of whether it would prepare the German people for military service. This had to be the dominant thought, always and everywhere.

The Minister of Labour supported these statements of the Chancellor, but said that besides the purely military tasks there was also other economically valuable work that was needed.

The Reich Chancellor again stressed that for the next four to five years the main principle must be everything for the armed forces. Germany's position in the world was decisively dependent upon the position of the German armed forces. The position of the German economy in the world was also dependent on that.

From the Conference of Ministers, held at the Reich Chancellery, 8 February 1933.

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Source C

We should examine critically the inflammatory statements which Hitler makes regarding foreign policy and Germany's mission to expand in the East. Are these statements really complete evidence of National Socialist aggressiveness in foreign affairs? Do they merely strike an attitude which is designed to attract patriotic Germans and give the party a popular hold on conservative opinion, which might otherwise be alienated by the radical character of the movement? I think there is some justification for believing that a great deal of the Nazis' war talk is simply designed to impress their own followers and should not be trusted.

From a report by a US diplomat based at the Berlin Embassy, November 1933.

Source D

Why had Germany taken the road from individual political liberty through mass hysteria to the surrender of all liberty and the tyranny of one man? There are a number of explanations, including the failure of the Allied nations during and after the Versailles Treaty. Was there also a link between the economic and the political collapse? Emphatically, yes.

In 1931 the crisis was in full swing. Seven million men and women were unemployed, the middle class was swept away. As unemployment and the fear of poverty grew, so did the influence of the Nazi Party. It made promises to the frustrated and violent appeals for revenge to a people aware of its wrongs but condemned to hear only a distorted explanation of them.

I do not believe that the Germans would have followed Hitler in his hates and revenges if the people had been living under reasonably good social conditions instead of under so much unemployment.

From an article written in an English magazine by an Austrian journalist, 1941.
He was a newspaper editor in Berlin and Vienna until 1938.

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

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

Compare and contrast Sources A and D as evidence about the impact of the Great Depression. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that Hitler's rise to power created a threat to international peace? [25]

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