Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/11**

Paper 1 Document Question **October/November 2022**

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 Russian Revolution, 1894–1921

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

Source A

The rioting and agitation in many localities of the Empire fills my heart with great and deep grief. The welfare of the Tsar is bound up with the welfare of the people, and its sorrows are my sorrows. My great vow of service requires me to try, with all my strength, wisdom and power, to put an end as quickly as possible to the disturbances so dangerous to the Empire. I have found it necessary to unite the activities of the Supreme Government, commanding the responsible authorities to take measures to stop disorders, lawlessness and violence and to protect peaceful citizens in the quiet performance of their duties. I require the government to fulfil my unchangeable will to grant the population the right of free citizenship, based on the principles of freedom of person, conscience, speech, assembly and union.

From the October Manifesto, October 1905.

Source B

As for the Tsar's manifesto, look, it is only a scrap of paper. Here it is before you – here it is crumpled in my fist. Today they have issued it, tomorrow they will take it away and tear it into pieces. And so, we have been given a constitution. We have been given freedom of assembly, but our assemblies are encircled by troops. We have been given freedom of speech, but censorship remains. We have been given freedom of study, but the universities are occupied by troops. We have been given personal immunity, but the prisons are filled to overflowing with prisoners. We have been given Witte, but we still have Trepov. We have been given a constitution, but the autocracy remains. Everything has been given and nothing has been given.

From a speech made in St Petersburg by Trotsky, October 1905.

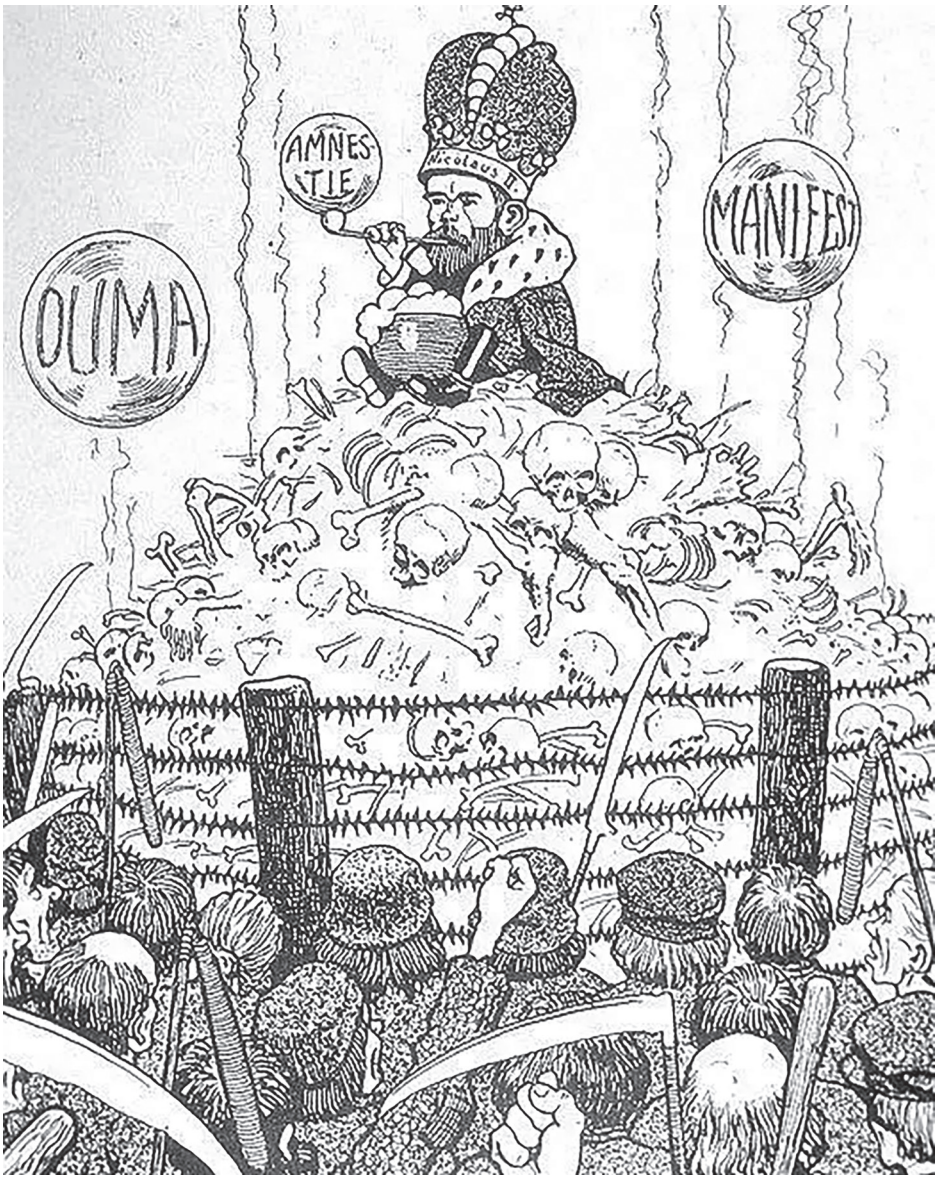
Source C

There were only two ways forward. The first would be to find an energetic soldier and crush the rebellion by sheer force. There would be time to breathe then but one would have to use force again in a few months; that would mean rivers of blood. Government authority would be reinforced, but there would be no positive result and no possibility of progress achieved. The other way out would be to give people their civil rights, freedom of speech and press, also to have all laws confirmed by a State Duma – that, of course, would be a constitution. Witte defends this very energetically. He says that, while it is not without risk, it is the only way out at the present moment. From all over Russia they cried for it, they begged for it, and around me many held the same views. I had no one to rely on except honest Trepov. My only consolation is that such is the will of God, and this grave decision will lead my dear Russia out of the intolerable chaos it has been in for nearly a year.

From a letter written by Tsar Nicholas II to his mother, November 1905.

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Source D



A German cartoon published in 1905.

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

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

How far do Sources A and C agree about the Tsar's attitude towards the granting of the October Manifesto? [15]

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

How far do these sources agree that the Russian people would benefit from the October Manifesto? [25]

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Section B: American option

Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–77

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

Source A

There were abuses connected with the management of freedmen's affairs. Some officers of the Bureau were men of more enthusiasm than ability. In many cases they went beyond their authority. While Southern people are always ready to focus on the failings of the Bureau, they are not so ready to focus on the good services its officers have delivered. Less than half the labour that has been done in the South would have been done without it. The disorder of the transition period would have been greater without it. The Bureau possessed the confidence of the emancipated slaves and stopped them getting any unrealistic expectations. No other agency could have prevented Southern society from falling into chaos. Its work is not yet complete. A more perfect organisation with more carefully selected officials may be desirable, but it is doubtful whether a more suitable organisation can be devised to secure freedmen in the South the protection which is still very much needed.

General Carl Schurz to President Johnson, December 1865.
Schurz was a Republican supporter and a US Army General.

Source B

On the part of some officers of the Bureau there has been too little conciliation and sound judgement. They were often biased so that they could not properly manage the Southerners with whom they had to deal. It appears they went south to encourage disunion, rather than to cure and heal. In many cases they have produced hatred between whites and blacks instead of bringing about the understanding and respect their mutual interests require. They would listen to the story or complaint of the black man alone, refusing to hear his white neighbour on the same subject. If they did listen to the white, it was with the determination not to believe. The officers encouraged the freedmen to believe that they were a privileged people to be pampered by the government and did not have to obey the laws common to all. The acts of a few local officers have destroyed the confidence that should exist between the planters and workmen. It was done through a notion of kindness to blacks.

Report to Congress by the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, December 1865.

Source C

The Bureau was a necessity, particularly in those months immediately following the War, to secure food for both the refugees and freedmen. Without it many thousands would have perished. Last winter the Bureau did much good in getting work for thousands of blacks. The Bureau may well make itself useful this summer and next fall in ensuring a proper distribution of the crops and preventing hunger. I think it important the Bureau remains until 1867. After that its necessity will be removed. In many cases it has fallen into the hands of incompetent and dishonest officers. It is hated by many people and discriminates in favour of the blacks. It has not been seriously oppressive, but it has disregarded the sentiments of Southern people.

From an article in 'The Cincinnati Commercial' (Ohio), August 1866.

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Source D

The Bureau's experiment of colonisation of freed people by themselves, in large numbers, has been tried in Florida and has failed. General Ely's colony, through a lack of discipline and mismanagement, barely survived for three months. No effort was spared by the Bureau to give the scheme a thorough trial. Soon after the colony arrived, rations were given out and a competent Bureau officer placed in charge. The dishonesty of the colonists filled the surrounding country with alarm. Cattle and pigs were stolen and the colony seemed to be falling into a state of savagery. So long as the Bureau supplied rations, there was no need to work. It was only after the total impracticability of the scheme became apparent, that the able men and women found work elsewhere. Many of the old, ill and children were just left behind.

From a private letter by the Bureau's former Assistant Commissioner for Florida, December 1866.

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

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

Compare and contrast these sources as evidence about the role of officers within the Freedmen's Bureau. [15]

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

'The Freedmen's Bureau was a failure.' How far do these 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

The economic situation in Japan is serious and may become desperate. The plight of the farmers is very bad, many industries are struggling, unemployment is increasing. The yen is falling, and money cannot be obtained from abroad; the government has tried without success to obtain loans from England, France and Holland in turn.

Meanwhile millions of yen are being squandered to support the Manchurian venture, which is unlikely to bring economic advantage. A steadily increasing anxiety exists among the government and the thinking men of the country, outside of the hot-headed military clique. It is this military group who believe that the best way to proceed is to create a nationalistic frenzy by representing foreign nations, particularly the United States, as opposing Japan's efforts for alleged self-preservation. The Japanese military machine has been built for war, and would welcome war.

From a report by the US Ambassador in Japan to the US Secretary of State, August 1932.

Source B

We had a revelation from Heaven in the form of the Manchurian Incident. The true character of Japan was vividly revealed in the splendid actions of the Imperial troops. It was our own fault that the world, including even China, had looked down upon us with contempt. The siege of Japan was conducted by the League of Nations. It is necessary for us to stand up and fight to the last, if anyone interferes with us.

In order to contribute to world peace, we must first establish Manchukuo as a realm of peace and prosperity. Today, Manchuria is the lifeline of our country, but it is not a lifeline to satisfy our appetites for food. Our supreme mission is to make a paradise there, by realising the noble spirit of the Japanese race as well as the spiritual culture of Asia.

Sadao Araki, Japanese War Minister, speaking in a propaganda film, June 1933.

Source C

Although the foreign powers are trying to exclude Japanese goods through tariff barriers and import quotas, they will be unable to cope with our economic power based on our great productive ability combined with low cost. They are unable to maintain a solid front so the advance of Japanese goods in world markets is actually assisted. Japan's present solitary position stimulates Japan to greater activity and advance. Japan does not seek war but must strengthen her national power in order to avoid war.

Hitler courageously divorced Germany from the League of Nations. It has no colonies, while it tops the list of European nations in population density. Nor is it in a position to be self-sufficient. Its international position closely resembles that of Japan. An alliance between Japan, the Soviet Union and Germany is essential to the stabilisation of Japan's position in international politics, prevention of war and restoration of the principle of free trade.

From an article in a Japanese newspaper by a leading right-wing industrialist, December 1934.

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Source D

Japan had followed a policy designed to restore peace and stability but China was unable to understand this, and I regret that the Sino-Japanese War lasted so long. It was obvious that while we were fighting this war, every effort was made to avoid adding to our enemies and opening additional fronts. Naturally, this was the view of those who held positions of responsibility.

Japan never planned to wage a war for the purposes of aggression. Japan always tried to counter the instability that resulted from European and American aggression in East Asia and believed that this would contribute to world peace.

The cause of war was the Anglo-American side's extreme military and economic threats that put Japan's existence in crisis. Japan tolerated this and sought resolution through negotiations. However, in the end, the United States made difficult, unbearable demands. Thus, for reasons of self-preservation and self-defence, Japan bravely determined to wage war.

From notes made in prison by Hideki Tojo in preparation for his trial for war crimes, 1946. During the Second World War he was War Minister and became then Prime Minister of Japan.

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

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

Compare and contrast Sources A and C as evidence about Japan's economy. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that Japanese militarism created a threat to international peace? [25]

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