UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2010**

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

1383405110

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper has two options.
Choose **one** option, and answer **all** of the questions on that topic.
Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p6]
Option B: 20th Century topic [p7–p11]

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

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Option A: 19th Century topic

WHY WAS THERE A CIVIL WAR IN THE USA IN 1861?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

Slavery was an issue that divided many Americans and some historians have seen it as the main reason why the Civil War broke out in 1861. Others, however, argue that the breaking away from the Union by southern states was the main issue, while some have blamed the war on the election of Lincoln as President or the mistakes and misjudgements by politicians. Why was there a Civil War in 1861?

SOURCE A

Two weeks before Abraham Lincoln took the oath of office as President on 4 March 1861, Jefferson Davis was sworn in as President of a new republic that extended from South Carolina to Texas. Political leaders and other spokesmen in the South denounced the election of Lincoln as an outrage amounting to a declaration of war on the slaveholding states. The South would never submit to such humiliation as the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

Why did the lawful election of a new President provoke such fury and hatred and lead quickly to the break up of the Union? The crucial decision to dissolve the Union in response to the election of Lincoln was made by just seven states' governments, representing less than one-third of the free population of the entire south. These same seven states created the Confederacy, framed its constitution and elected its President. Driven by fear, anger, and pride into pre-emptive action against what appeared to be an intolerable future, they seized the initiative after Lincoln's election and forced hard choices on the rest of the country. Their decisive behaviour is the heart of the matter in any explanation of the outbreak of the Civil War, just as slavery is the heart of the matter in any explanation of that behaviour.

From a history of the Civil War published in 1990.

SOURCE B

As many historians have argued, this was an unavoidable conflict. The persistence of slavery in the empire of liberty created a fault line that would eventually break the Union apart. Some historians have blamed inept political leaders for what they claimed was a needless conflict but although mistakes were made – such as the handling of the Kansas question and the verdict in the Dred Scott case – it is still hard to imagine the rift being healed by abler leaders or wiser decisions. As Lincoln prophesied, liberty and slavery could not coexist. The South wanted to establish its own state, founded on slavery, but the North would not let it go – determined that the Union should remain whole and united.

From a history of America published in 2009.

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SOURCE C

A slave warehouse! Perhaps some of my readers conjure up horrible visions of such a place. They imagine some foul, obscure den. But no, innocent friend; in these days men have learned the art of sinning expertly and respectably, so as not to shock the eyes and senses of society. Human property is valuable; and is, therefore, well fed, well cleaned, tended, and looked after, that it may come to sale strong and shining. Every day you may see arranged, under a sort of shed along the outside, rows of men and women. Then you shall be invited to call and examine, and shall find an abundance of husbands, wives, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and young children, to be sold separately, or in lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

From the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852.
In its first year of publication 300 000 copies were sold in the USA.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in December 1860. It shows a slave talking to the slave owner.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in May 1861. The cartoon is entitled, 'The American Difficulty'. Lincoln is thinking to himself, 'What a nice White House this would be, if it were not for the Blacks!'

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SOURCE F

In consequence of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States (bravo, hooray, O my brothers!), it is announced that South Carolina, in an outburst of slave-owner's rage, has ordered a solemn day of humiliation, on which all the slaves of the State are to be flogged, and all copies of the Scriptures burned. Moreover, she calls a Convention, and declares that she is going to separate from the Union, and be an independent State, and have representatives of her own at the Courts of Europe. We hear that her first demands on England are, to show our sympathy for her hate of the President, Lincoln Cathedral to be pulled down and the County of Lincoln be re-christened and called Breckenridge County. Anything to please the lovely Carolina.

From an English magazine, December 1860. Breckenridge was a leading southern politician and stood as a candidate for the presidency in 1860.

SOURCE G

The difference between us is that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no lack of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Your people are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most painful manner, at any hour in any street in any of your large towns. You meet more beggars in one day, on any single street of the city of New York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole of the South.

Senator James Hammond of South Carolina speaking in the Senate on 4 March 1858.

SOURCE H

I think you would upset our chances altogether if you had your way. We'll get them back; just give us a little time. We didn't go into the war to put down slavery, but to put the flag back, and to act different at this moment, would, I have no doubt, not only weaken our cause but look like bad faith; for I never should have had votes enough to send me here if the people had thought I should try to use my power to upset slavery. The first thing you'd see would be a mutiny in the army. No, we must wait until every other means has been exhausted. This issue of slavery will keep.

Abraham Lincoln speaking in the summer of 1861, just after he had reversed an emancipation order freeing the slaves in Missouri.

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[Turn over

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources disagree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Source C.

This source comes from a novel. Does this mean it is of little use to an historian studying the Civil War? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How different are the messages of these two sources? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source F.

Did the author of this source support the North or the South? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source G.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Civil War was caused by Lincoln's election as President? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: 20th Century topic

WHAT HAPPENED IN GUERNICA ON 26 APRIL 1937?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

Both Germany and Italy supported Franco and the Nationalists in the Spanish Civil War. One of the most important contributions made by Germany was to send the elite Condor Legion. This consisted of bomber, fighter and reconnaissance aircraft and their crews. The Condor Legion was involved in one of the biggest controversies of the war. On 26 April 1937 large parts of the town of Guernica were destroyed. Each side blamed the other. Guernica was in the semi-autonomous Basque area of Spain. The Basques did not really support either side in the civil war and had their own army to defend their part of Spain. In April 1937 Guernica stood in a crucial position. It was between the Nationalist forces and their target – the city of Bilbao. It was also on the path of retreat for the Republicans. What did happen on 26 April?

SOURCE A

I was going by car to rescue my mother and my sisters, then living in Marquina, a town about to fall into the hands of Franco. We reached the outskirts of Guernica just before five o'clock. The streets were busy with the traffic of market day. Suddenly we heard the siren, and trembled. People were running about in all directions. Soon an enemy aeroplane appeared over Guernica. A peasant was passing by. 'It's nothing, only one of the 'white' ones,' he said. 'He'll drop a few bombs, and then he'll go away.' The Basques had learned to distinguish between the twin-engined 'whites' and the three-engined 'blacks'. The 'white' aeroplane made a reconnaissance over the town, and when he was directly over the centre he dropped three bombs. Then we saw a squadron of seven planes followed a little later by six more, and this in turn by a third squadron of five more. All of them were Junkers. We ran into the woods, hoping to put a safe distance between us and the enemy. But the airmen saw us and went after us. We heard the bullets ripping through branches. Meanwhile women, children and old men were falling in heaps, like flies, and everywhere we saw lakes of blood.

For more than an hour these eighteen planes, never more than a few hundred metres in altitude, dropped bomb after bomb on Guernica. The aeroplanes left around seven o'clock, and then there came another wave of them, this time flying at an immense altitude. They were dropping incendiary bombs on our martyred city. The new bombardment lasted thirty-five minutes, sufficient to transform the town into an enormous furnace. Even then I realized the terrible purpose of this new act of vandalism. They were dropping incendiary bombs to try to convince the world that the Basques had set fire to their own city.

From an interview given in the 1960s by an eye-witness, Father Alberto de Onaindia. He was a diplomat who represented the Basques in France.

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SOURCE B

Monday was market day in Guernica. At 4.30 p.m. when the market was full the church bell rang the alarm for approaching aeroplanes, and the population sought refuge in cellars and in the dugouts prepared following the bombing of the civilian population of Durango on 31 March. The people are said to have shown a good spirit. A Catholic priest took charge and perfect order was maintained.

Five minutes later a single German bomber appeared, circled over the town at a low altitude, and then dropped six heavy bombs, apparently aiming for the station. The bombs with a shower of grenades fell on a former institute and on houses and streets surrounding it. The aeroplane then went away. In another five minutes came a second bomber, which threw the same number of bombs into the middle of the town. About a quarter of an hour later three Junkers arrived to continue the work of demolition, and the bombing grew in intensity, ceasing only with the approach of dusk at 7.45. The whole town of 7 000 inhabitants, plus 3 000 refugees, was slowly and systematically pounded to pieces. Over a radius of five miles they had bombed separate farmhouses. In the night these burned like little candles in the hills. All the villages around were bombed with the same intensity as the town itself, and at Mugica the population was machine-gunned for 15 minutes.

An account written by a journalist for the English newspaper 'The Times'.
He visited Guernica on 27 April 1937.

SOURCE C

During the advance on Bilbao, Guernica became part of the front line. It contained several small factories, one of them for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. It was an important road junction and a depot of substantial size for the gathering of reserve soldiers on their way to the trenches. The Republicans in Bilbao needed a sensational story to cover up their defeat. They sent miners to dynamite Guernica and set fire to its buildings and swore that it had been blown to bits by German bombs. To destroy an entire small town from the air, not hundreds but thousands of bombs would be required. The resources for such wholesale destruction are entirely lacking to either side in this war.

From the memoirs of Luis Bolin, the Nationalist press chief in charge of propaganda and censorship.
The memoirs were published in the 1960s.

SOURCE D

In Nationalist circles it is asserted that the enemy set fire to Guernica as they did at Eibar, where, according to Nationalist sources, the enemy before evacuating the town sprayed petrol on the buildings. A few incendiary shells and there was – inferno. It is stated also that mines were exploded.

This report was telephoned in to 'The Times' newspaper on 28 April 1937 by a journalist based at the Nationalist headquarters. He was working under strict censorship.

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SOURCE E



"YOU'VE GOT TO ADMIT I'M BRINGING PEACE TO THE POOR AND SUFFERING BASQUES."

A cartoon published in Britain on 21 June 1937. The figure in the cartoon is Franco.

SOURCE F



A postcard published in France shortly after the attack on Guernica. The writing at the top says, 'The Basque people murdered by the German planes. Guernica martyred – 26 April 1937.'

SOURCE G

Germany's new Messerschmitt aeroplanes have been tested in the Spanish Civil War. The pilots are pledged before they leave Germany never to let their planes fall into the hands of the enemy. The German pilots in Spain are used more in combined infantry and air attacks than in bombing raids, which are chiefly carried out by the Italians. The German military experts are particularly interested in developing the art of offensive operation by all arms combined, the air arm included, and Spain is proving to be a valuable experimental field. They are of the opinion that the decisive blow in future wars will be delivered by combined operations of this kind.

From a British newspaper, 10 January 1938.

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SOURCE H

We arrived in Guernica to find it a lonely chaos of timber and brick. An old man was clearing away debris. Accompanied by Rosalles, my official escort, I went up to him and asked if he had been in the town during the destruction. He nodded his head and, when I asked what had happened, waved his arms in the air and declared that the sky had been black with planes – 'Planes,' he said, 'Italians and German.' Rosalles was astonished. 'No, Guernica was burned,' he said. The old man stuck to his point, insisting that after a four-hour bombardment there was little left to burn. Rosalles moved me away. 'He's a red,' he explained. A couple of days later we told this story to some Nationalist army officers. A tall officer said, 'But of course we bombed it. We bombed it and bombed it and bombed it. And why not?' Rosalles looked astonished and said to me, 'I don't think I would write about that if I were you.'

An account by an American reporter. Rosalles was a Nationalist press officer who escorted the reporter everywhere.

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove Source C to be true? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

Why was this source published in 1937? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Is one of these sources more useful than the other about what happened in Guernica on 26 April 1937? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Republicans set fire to Guernica? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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