Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 2018**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

This paper has two options.
Choose **one** option, and answer **all** of the questions on that topic.
Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p9]
Option B: 20th Century topic [p10–p14]

The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **14** printed pages, **2** blank pages and **1** Insert.

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CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

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Option A: 19th Century topic

WAS FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN CHINA JUSTIFIED?

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

Background Information

The Boxer Rebellion lasted from 1899 to 1901 and involved attacks on foreigners, especially Christian missionaries. The Boxers were reacting to increasing European and American interference in China. This came in several forms including foreign missionaries trying to convert the Chinese to Christianity and attempts by countries like Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Russia to partition the country between them. Foreign countries claimed that China was backward and its people were barbarians. They claimed that closer contact with them would benefit China. For them, the actions of the Boxers seemed to confirm this and justify their interference in China.

When attacks on foreigners began, the position of the Empress was unclear – the Boxers were highly critical of her. However, they shared a suspicion of foreigners with her and formed an uneasy alliance. Indeed, Imperial troops fought alongside the Boxers. The Chinese government's failure to stop the Boxers, and the siege of foreigners in the Legation Quarter of Beijing, led to further foreign intervention, with an international force arriving in August 1900. It defeated the Boxers and set about exacting revenge.

Was foreign intervention in China justified or were foreign countries just trying to benefit themselves?

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SOURCE A



A cartoon published in a French magazine, 1898. The caption reads 'China – the cake of kings and of emperors'. The countries around the table are, from left to right, Britain, Germany, Russia, France and Japan.

SOURCE B

We are not a Christian nation. We show ourselves anything but Christian in the Far East. In America, we think of the Boxer uprising as a movement of the 'heathen' against the Christian missionaries. In spite of the fact that Christian missionaries were tortured and killed, the Boxer uprising was nothing of the sort. It was a patriotic movement to expel what the Chinese call 'foreign devils' – the so-called Christian nations are little less. Suppose the great nations of Europe put their fleets together, came over here and took possession of our great city ports, drove our people into the hinterland, built great warehouses and factories, brought in a body of corrupt agents, and calmly notified our people that they would manage the commerce of the country. Would we not have a Boxer movement to drive those foreign European Christian devils out of our country? The cases are the same.

From a speech in the USA by Dr George F Pentecost, 1912. Pentecost was a Christian leader in the USA and had travelled in China.

SOURCE C

Attention: all people in markets and villages of all provinces in China. Owing to the fact that Catholics and Protestants have mocked our gods, have deceived our emperors, and oppressed the Chinese people, both our gods and our people are angry with them, yet we have to keep silent. This forces us to practise the magic boxing to protect our country, expel the foreign bandits and kill Christian converts. If there are Christian converts in your village, you ought to get rid of them. Their churches should be burned down. Everyone who conceals Christian converts will be burned to death. We especially do not want to punish anyone by death without warning him first. Do not disobey this special notice! Spread this message far and wide. If you gain no supporters for us, you will be decapitated.

A Boxer notice circulated around China in 1900.

SOURCE D

Recently bandits have become more common. Most critics point to revolutionary societies as the cause. But societies are of different kinds. When worthless bandits create disturbances, the law can show them no leniency. On the other hand, there are the Boxers, peaceful and law-abiding people practising their skills for the preservation of themselves and their families, or combining village communities for the mutual protection of the rural population. This is in agreement with the public-spirited principle of 'keeping watch and giving mutual help'.

Some local authorities do not observe this distinction, but regard all as revolutionary societies. This means not that all the people are disorderly, but that these local officials are wrong.

An edict issued by the Imperial Court to local officials who had been trying to suppress the Boxers, January 1900. An American missionary called it a charter for the Boxers.

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SOURCE E

This afternoon I had an interview with members of the Chinese government. I pointed out that there was not the slightest indication that the Chinese government intended to deal severely with the Boxer disturbances, and that the result of this attitude was that human life was threatened within a few miles of the capital. I said that this failure to suppress the Boxers was leading straight to foreign intervention, however much friendly powers might regret such a course.

They admitted that the Government was reluctant to deal harshly with the movement, which, owing to its anti-foreign character, was popular. They gave me to understand, without saying so directly, that they had failed to persuade the Empress to accept their views. It was clear that they wished me to understand that the situation was most serious and that owing to the influence of the Empress's ignorant advisers, they were powerless to remedy it.

A telegram from the British representative at the Chinese Court to the British Prime Minister, June 1900.

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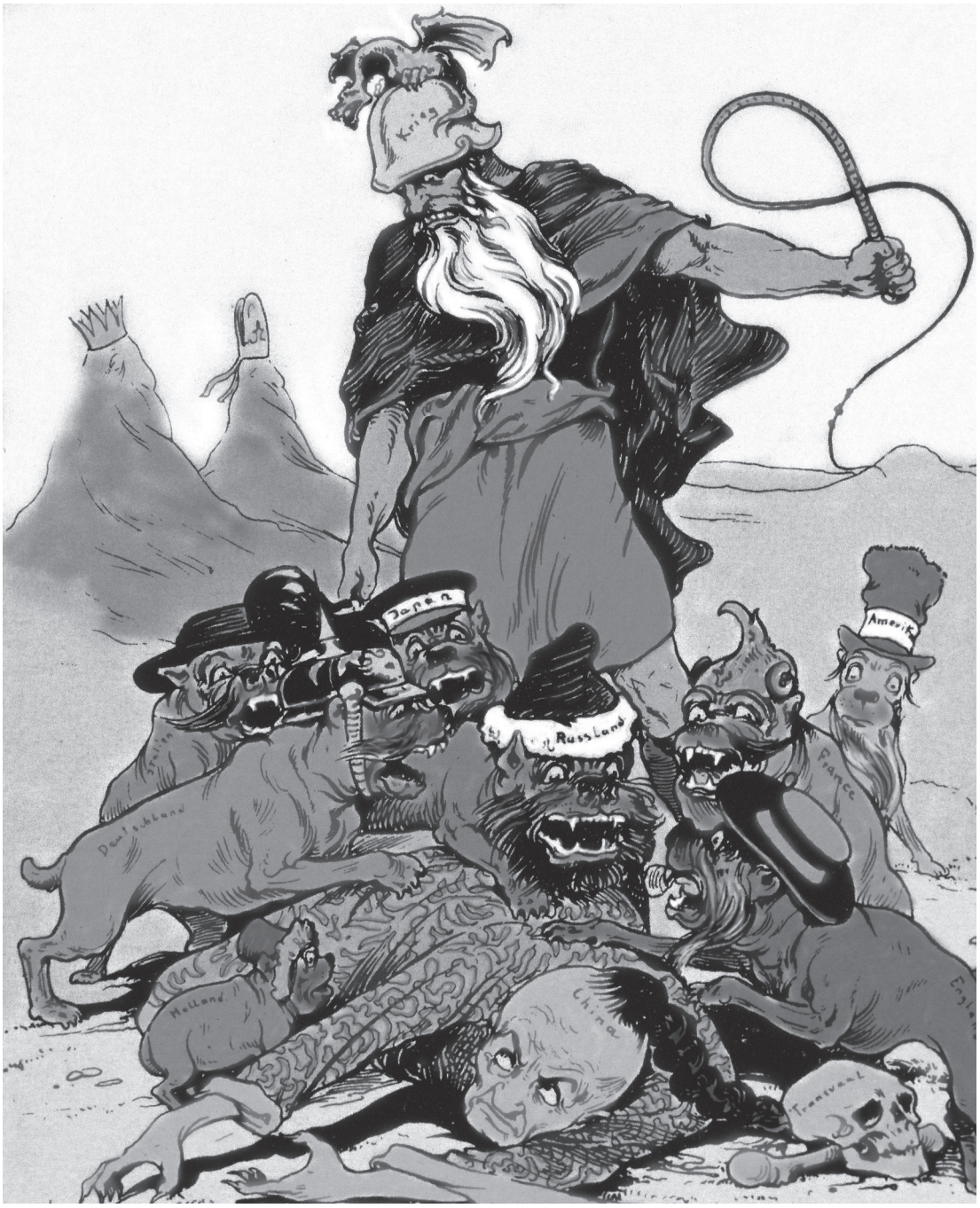
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SOURCE F



A cartoon published in an American magazine, August 1900. The caption reads 'The First Duty. Civilisation speaking to China: "That dragon must be killed before our relationship can be improved. If you don't do it, I shall have to."'

SOURCE G



A German cartoon, January 1901. The figure with the whip represents the spirit of war.

SOURCE H

The Japanese are looting and burning without mercy. Hundreds of women and girls have committed suicide to escape a worse fate at the hands of Russian and Japanese brutes. The behaviour of the Russians is dreadful but they are not as cowardly and brutal as the French, who have incurred everyone's contempt. They are always the first to grab, to loot, to stick their filthy flag over everything. Their cruelties are dreadful. Major Luke told me that two of his Marines fainted at the sight of some of the devilish things done by the French.

None of this will be published in the newspapers because the journalists have the strictest orders not to send any reports home that could disturb the 'friendly relations' between the Allied nations.

From a letter a British officer in Beijing sent to his wife, September 1900.

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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 Source A.

What impressions does this source give of the countries around the table? Explain your answer using details of the source. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How far does Source C support Source B? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How surprising does Source D make Source E? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

How far do these two sources agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

How far do you believe what the British officer wrote? 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 foreign intervention in China was justified? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: 20th Century topic

DID HITLER KEEP THE EXTENT OF GERMAN INTERVENTION IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR HIDDEN?

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

Background Information

In 1936 the Spanish Civil War began between the Republican government and the Nationalists consisting of fascists, monarchists and conservatives. Britain and France called for European countries not to intervene. A Non-Intervention Committee was set up and 27 countries signed the Non-Intervention Agreement, including Germany, Britain, France, Italy and the Soviet Union.

Despite this, Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union did intervene – as early as July 1936 Hitler was sending planes. He was keen for Spain to become fascist as this would help encircle France and strengthen the German position in Europe. To hide its involvement, Germany sent troops, planes, tanks and munitions through Portugal. It also claimed that any Germans fighting in Spain were volunteers and nothing to do with the German government.

Was Hitler successful in hiding the major German involvement in Spain?

SOURCE A

Meetings of the Non-Intervention Committee began in London on 9 September 1936 after numerous delays. The committee consisted of the ambassadors of the nations that had signed the agreement, which included every European country except Switzerland. The ambassador of Spain referred to 'discussions at which denunciations and counter-denunciations took place'. At a later meeting in October, the British Foreign Secretary claimed that 'the Russians were openly sending supplies to Spain and the evidence we had at this time was more specific against them than against the dictators in Rome and Berlin'. Yet in September he recorded that Spain's foreign minister had 'left me with documents and photographs to prove the extent to which Hitler and Mussolini were violating the agreement'. It was perhaps not surprising that a blind eye had been turned on the streams of German and Italian planes over Gibraltar, which had carried the Army of Africa to support the Nationalists.

From a history book published in 1982.

SOURCE B

Our policy has been one of non-intervention. It has been the custom of the opposition to jeer at the non-success, as they say, of the Non-Intervention Committee. We do not pretend that there has been no intervention. I say that the Committee has restricted intervention; that if there had been no Non-Intervention Committee, intervention would have undoubtedly taken place on a far larger scale.

In the second place, it has prevented war spreading to all Europe. The fact that the war has been confined to Spanish territory and to the Spanish people is a remarkable tribute to the success of the British policy of non-intervention. We have made every attempt to persuade others who signed the agreement to follow our example. Some have assumed that the success of General Franco will mean handing over Spain to what they call the Fascist powers, Germany and Italy. They have assumed that this has been the intention of those two countries. The Government has never taken that view.

From a speech in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, March 1938.

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SOURCE C

The sponsors of neutrality are trying to make the world believe that they are trying to prevent a new world slaughter. One might, by a considerable stretch of imagination, grant them the benefit of the doubt had their embargo on arms included both sides in this frightful civil war. But it is their one-sidedness which makes one question the honesty of those proclaiming neutrality.

Moreover, the political leaders of Europe know only too well that it is not out of love that Hitler and Mussolini have been supplying Franco with war material and money. The men at the helm of the European Governments must realise, as the rest of the thinking world already has, that there is a pact between the Spanish Fascists and their Italian and German friends in the unholy alliance of Fascism. It is an open secret that the imperial ambitions of Hitler and Mussolini are not easily satisfied. If they show limitless generosity to their Spanish friends, it must be because of strategic advantages agreed to by Franco. It hardly requires much vision to predict that this arrangement would put all of Europe in the palm of Hitler and Mussolini.

A letter by Emma Goldman, published in an English newspaper, October 1936. Goldman was an anarchist and organised a propaganda office in Britain for anarchist groups fighting on the Republican side in Spain.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published by the Spanish Republican Government in 1938. The figure in the centre represents Britain.

SOURCE E

My stay in Seville was very instructive. I was tracking down German airmen; that is to say, the secret entry into Spain of planes and pilots, which at that time was in full swing, but was not so generally known as it is today. It was the time when European diplomacy was just celebrating its honeymoon with the Non-Intervention Pact. Hitler was denying having sent aircraft to Spain and Franco was denying having received them, while there before my very eyes fat, blond German pilots were consuming vast quantities of Spanish fish and, monocles clamped to their eyes, reading the 'Völkischer Beobachter'. Their uniforms were the white overalls worn by Spanish airmen.

There were four of these gentlemen in the Hotel Cristina at about lunchtime in August 1936. The Cristina is the hotel which I had been told was full of German officers and that it was not advisable to go there because every foreigner would be seen as a spy.

From a book published in 1937 by a member of the German Communist Party. He was visiting Seville, where Franco's headquarters were based. He was pretending to be a journalist and Franco supporter. The 'Völkischer Beobachter' was the official newspaper of the Nazi Party.

SOURCE F

In January 1938 we stood at Hamburg docks ready for embarkation. Our smart uniforms had given way to ill-fitting civilian clothes. Our destination was Spain, and our disguise was as a football club. We were about 150 trained soldiers to take part in 'Assignation Rugen'. This was a code name for the task force in Spain. Motor launches manned by sailors dressed up as civilian boatmen took us out to our ship. A couple of miles downstream a small ship was waiting for us, tucked away in a far-off berth. It must be emphasised that, contrary to the general belief, we were not forced into this enterprise. But our participation was nothing to do with political ideology. The very name of Spain conveyed glamour and adventure and we saw ourselves as colourful romantic mercenaries. When we got to Spain, we disembarked at Vigo in the dark and the window blinds on our train were kept down. When we arrived at Burgos, we changed into uniforms with Spanish badges.

From a book published in 1939 by a member of the German Condor Legion.

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SOURCE G



A British cartoon published in February 1939. The figures on the left represent the British and French governments. The figures on the right are Mussolini, Franco and Hitler. 'The Question of Recognition' refers to the issue of whether Franco's government should be officially recognised.

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 Source A.

What impressions does this source give of the Non-Intervention Committee? Explain your answer using details of the source. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C prove that Chamberlain (Source B) was wrong? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source D.

Why was this cartoon published at this time? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

Does Source F make Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source G.

What is the cartoonist's message? 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 Hitler was successful in hiding the extent of German involvement in Spain? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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