Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/22**

Paper 2 Document Questions **February/March 2025**

1 hour 45 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question on **one** option only.
  - Option A: Nineteenth century topic
  - Option B: Twentieth century topic
- 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 **12** pages.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

1 How effective was the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 1.

Background Information

By the 1840s Southern slave owners were demanding more support from the US government because hundreds of slaves were escaping each year to the North. They were being helped by abolitionists who used the Underground Railroad. Many of the fleeing slaves managed to reach Canada, where they were safe from slavery.

In September 1850, a new Fugitive Slave Law was passed by the US Congress. It stated that fugitive slaves should be returned to their owners even if they were caught in a free state. US marshals and Northerners had a duty to help in the capture of the slaves. Those accused of being fugitive slaves were taken to a commissioner in order to prove their identity. They were not allowed to speak in their own defence. If their identity was proven, they were sent back to the South with US marshals helping if necessary.

How effective was the 1850 Fugitive Slave Law?

SOURCE A

$2,500 REWARD!

RAN AWAY, from John Mead in Mississippi County, on Monday the 5th.

A Slave Man named GEORGE.

He is five feet ten inches high, of dark complexion. He plays well on the violin and several other instruments. He is a smart fellow of friendly appearance and is twenty-five years of age. If he is taken and confined in St Louis Jail, or brought to this county so that I get him, the above reward will be paid.

Also, from Radford E Stanley

A SLAVE MAN, NAMED NOAH

Full 6 feet high; black complexion; full eyes, free spoken and intelligent. Will weigh about 180 pounds; 32 years old. He had with him 2 or 3 suits of clothes, white hat, blue coat, a pair of saddle bags, a pocket compass and $350 or $400 dollars.

A poster published in Missouri, a slave state, August 1852. It was displayed in public places.

SOURCE B

The Fugitive Slave Law is the most dreadful law ever created – every black person can be arrested and carried off to the far South and made a slave of, no matter whether they were born in a free state. But there are no free states. There is no state which can give liberty to the black man. The distinction which has prevented the northern states from participating in slaveholding is now thrown down. Under the Fugitive Slave Law, the slaveowners of the South can enter those 'free states' and use the marshals to arrest any of the black people whom they claim.

Within the last year, two villains from the South arrived in Pennsylvania and attempted to seize a black man, but the man escaped. He plunged into the nearest stream. The slave-hunters said to him, 'If you don't surrender, we will shoot you where you are.' To the horror of all the bystanders, one of the slave-hunters fired at the fugitive. The water ran red with the blood of the slave; and, because it was the law, a crowd of four or five hundred people did nothing more than cry 'shame' upon those who had done it.

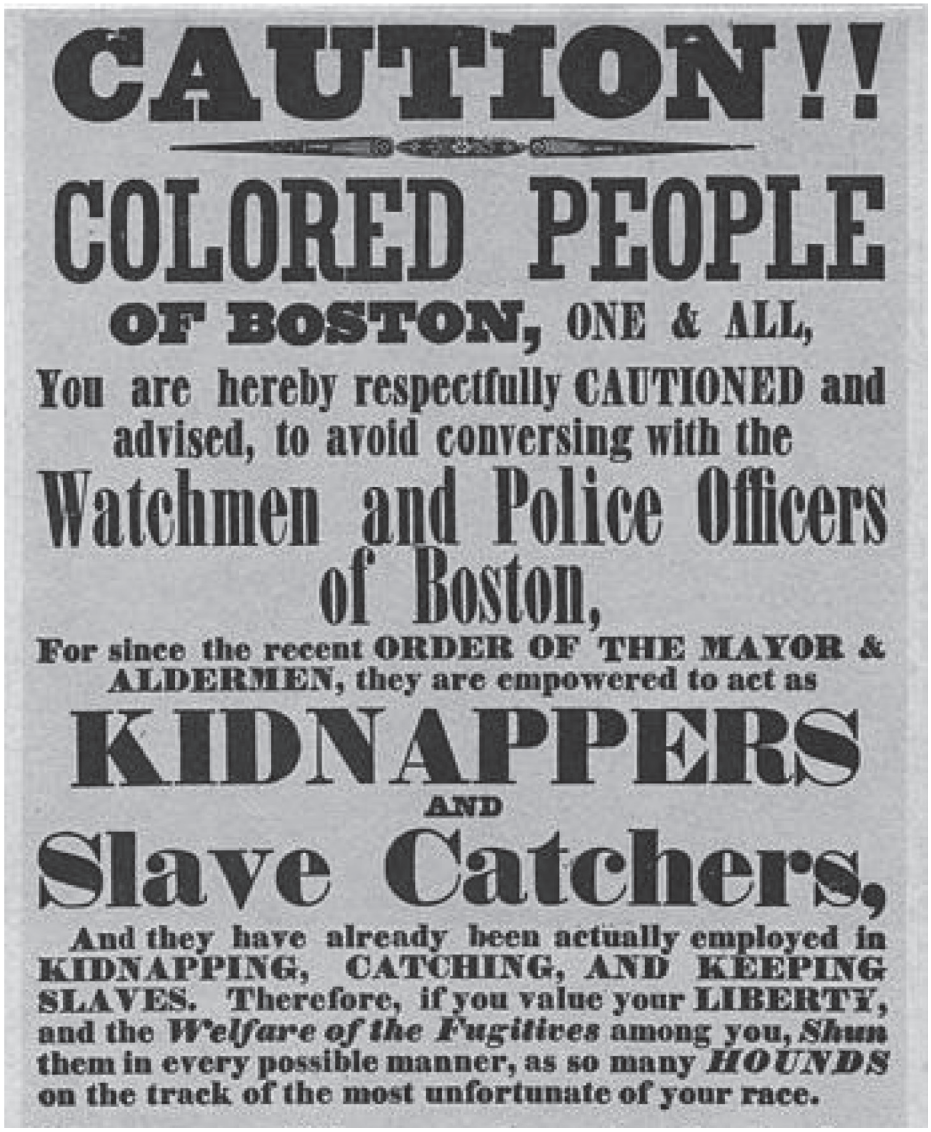
From a speech by William Wells Brown in London, England, 1854. Brown was born into slavery but escaped in 1834 and campaigned as an abolitionist.

SOURCE C

An increasing hostility on the part of the non-slaveholding states to the institution of slavery has led to a disregard of their legal obligations, and the laws of the US Government have ceased to be effective. Many Northern states have introduced laws that make any attempts to enforce the Fugitive Slave Law useless. In many of these states the fugitive is freed. The States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender fugitives charged with murder or with encouraging rebellion. Therefore, South Carolina is released from its obligation to the Union.

From the declaration of secession by South Carolina, 24 December 1860.

SOURCE D



CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the

Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

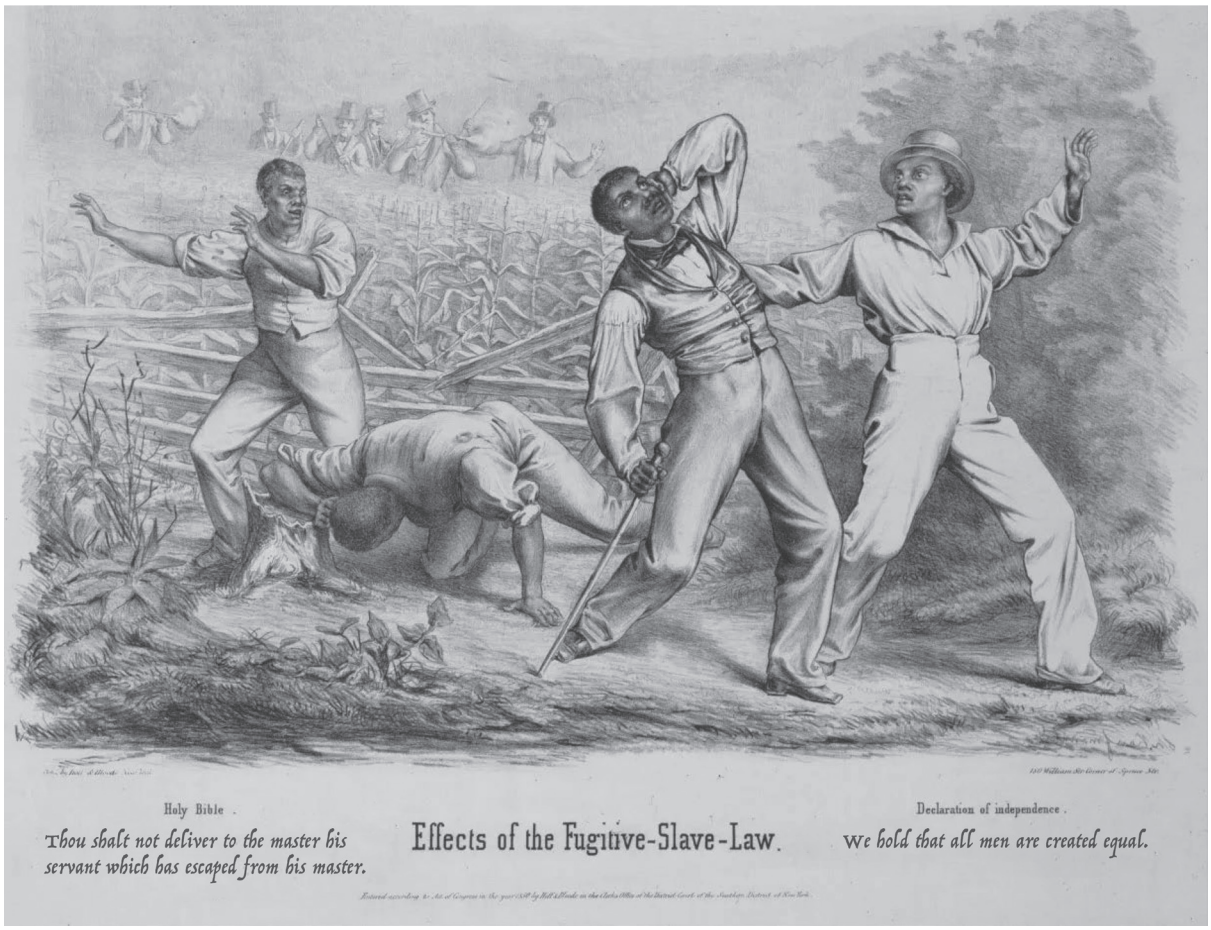
AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many *HOUNDS* on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

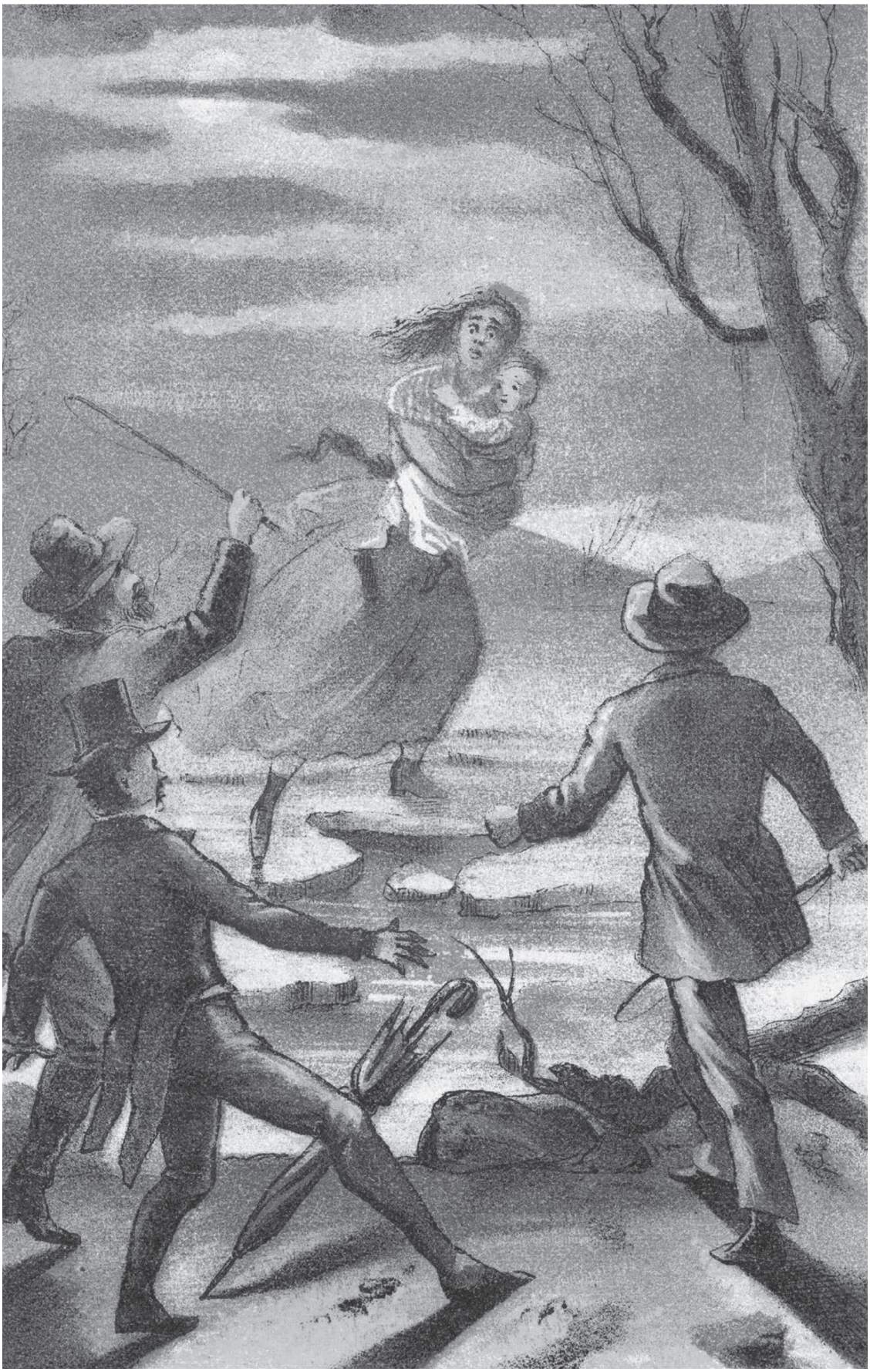
A poster published in Boston, April 1851. Boston is in Massachusetts, which was a free state.

SOURCE E



A print published and distributed in New York, 1850. The artist later fought in the Union army in the Civil War. The figures in the background are slave catchers.

SOURCE F



A poster from 1870 advertising a theatrical production of the book 'Uncle Tom's Cabin', published in 1852. It shows a runaway slave fleeing across the Ohio River.

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Now answer **all** parts of Question 1. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Source A.

How useful is this source to a historian studying slavery in the USA in the 1850s? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

(b) Study Sources B and C.

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

(c) Study Source D.

Why was this source published in Boston in 1851? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

(d) Study Sources E and F.

Which one of these two sources provides the more reliable evidence about the Fugitive Slave Law? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Fugitive Slave Law was effective? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

2 How reasonable were Mussolini's actions over Corfu?

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** parts of Question 2.

Background Information

The Corfu incident started in August 1923 when Italian members of a commission, sent by the Conference of Ambassadors to mark the Albanian–Greek border, were murdered. There were claims that Greeks were responsible for the killings, and Mussolini sent Greece an ultimatum and then occupied Corfu. The Conference of Ambassadors decided that Greece should pay Italy compensation and that Italy should leave Corfu.

Was Mussolini justified in how he acted over Corfu?

SOURCE A

The crisis broke out when Italian members of a commission working on the Albanian–Greek border were murdered. On 29 August, Mussolini quickly sent reasonable demands to the Greek government, which rejected them. On 31 August Mussolini invaded Corfu, in effect holding the Greek island hostage. Greece wanted the matter to be dealt with by the League of Nations but it was generally agreed that the Conference of Ambassadors should deal with it. Greece had to pay heavy compensation to Italy due to its 'negligence before and after the crime'. Happy that he had achieved his aims, Mussolini evacuated the island on 27 September. In Italy, the whole incident was regarded as a triumph which was celebrated by the Italian people.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE B

In August 1923, Mussolini saw an opportunity to show his contempt for the League. On 27 August, within a day of the shooting of the Italian commissioners, he had ordered the occupation of Corfu and sent an ultimatum to Greece. He made sure the Greeks could not accept all of the ultimatum. Despite several governments, including the British, believing that Albanians were guilty of the murders, Greece acted as reasonably as possible and accepted most of the Italian demands. On 31 August, with Mussolini claiming that Corfu was rightfully part of Italy, the Italians bombarded and invaded Corfu. The Greeks appealed to the League of Nations but Mussolini, knowing that the French would support him, demanded the matter be settled by the Conference of Ambassadors. Greece was outraged by the Conference's ruling that it should pay Italy compensation. The Conference also ruled that the Italians should leave Corfu. British naval threats made Mussolini leave the island. What had started as an attempt to dominate the Adriatic turned into a withdrawal and a confrontation with Britain. Despite this, Mussolini and the Italian people regarded his actions as successful.

From a recent history book.

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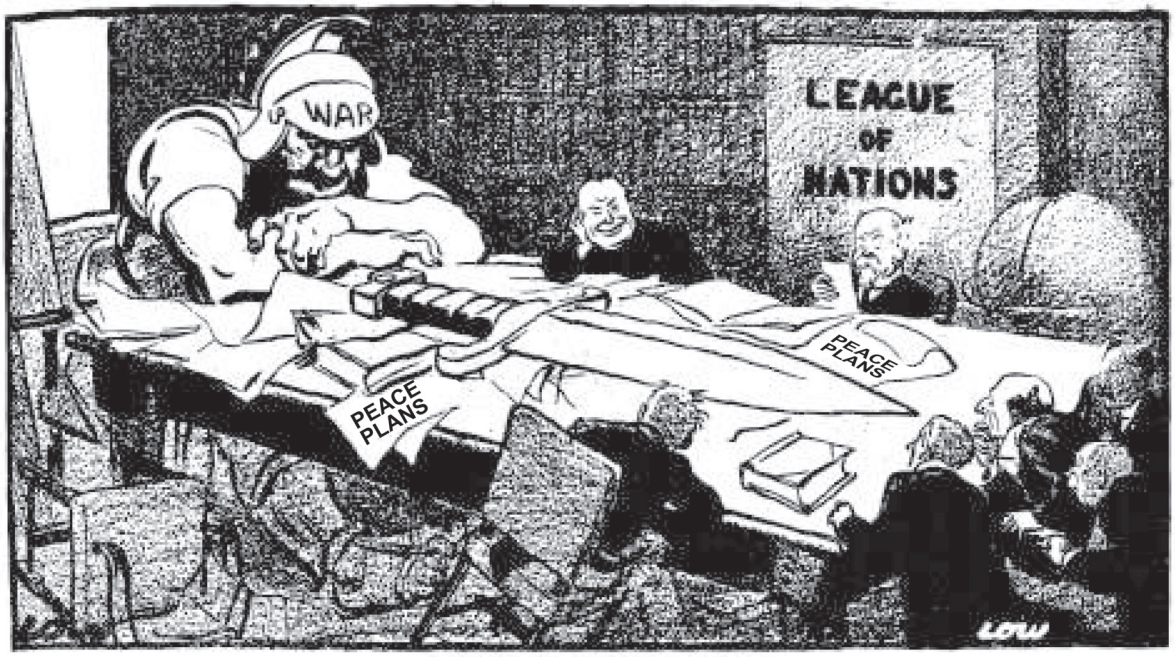
SOURCE C



THE NEW MEMBER

A cartoon published in Britain, 11 September 1923. It shows Mussolini and leading members of the League of Nations. Mussolini became Prime Minister of Italy in October 1922.

SOURCE D

A cartoon published in Britain, September 1923. Mussolini is standing over the entrance to the Adriatic Sea. Caesar was the Romans' word for 'Emperor'. A colossus is a huge statue.

SOURCE E

ITALY DEMANDS A MINIMUM

It is generally felt that Signor Mussolini's demands are the minimum that could be made with dignity. Anti-Greek demonstrations are reported from all over Italy. It is only to be expected that the government presided over by Mussolini should act with great seriousness.

From an Italian newspaper, 29 August 1923.

SOURCE F

WARLIKE ACT COMMITTED

ITALY SEIZES GREEK ISLAND OF CORFU

GREECE APPEALS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The crisis resembles that which provoked the Great War. The Greek reply was conciliatory and apologetic. Greece fully acknowledges the injustice of the crime, and offers to make amends in the utmost manner possible without humiliating itself. Unfortunately, Mussolini is not a reasonable, cool-headed person. It is a stroke of luck the League of Nations was about to meet when Mussolini chose to stage his blood-and-thunder drama. If the protests of friendly powers fail to reduce Mussolini's hysteria, it is the League alone which stands between peace and war. This crisis which Mussolini has forced upon Europe is the first test of the strength and solidarity of the moral force behind the League.

From a British newspaper, 1 September 1923.

SOURCE G

There came news that an Italian military mission on the Albanian–Greek border had been treacherously massacred by Greeks.

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Having received full satisfaction, I recalled the squadron.

From Mussolini's autobiography, 1928.

Now answer **all** parts of Question 2. 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 parts **(a)–(e)** you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

(a) Study Sources A and B.

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

(b) Study Sources C and D.

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

(c) Study Sources E and F.

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

(d) Study Source G.

How useful is Mussolini's account as evidence about the Corfu incident? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

(e) Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that Mussolini's actions in the Corfu incident were justified? Use the sources to explain your answer. [9]

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