Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/22**

Paper 2 **February/March 2019**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

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: Nineteenth century topic [p2–p7]
Option B: Twentieth century topic [p8–p14]

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

This syllabus is regulated 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 Assessment International Education

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

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

Background Information

The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand did not cause the First World War by itself. The situation in Europe was already heading towards war with two armed alliances, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, ready to fight. At the same time, Britain and Germany were in an arms race with each other.

In the months leading up to the outbreak of war, each of the major powers tried desperately to ensure that they did not appear to be the aggressor. After war had broken out, each one blamed the others.

Who was responsible for the First World War?

SOURCE A

Some of the best people in the world have written about this war, and yet no one stands out as being impartial. The first few sentences always show which side the sympathies of the writer are on. The Germans all believe that they have been attacked. On the other hand, the Allies consider Germany as the aggressor: Sir Edward Grey believes that they desire 'universal domination'.

Instead of blaming other men we should try to realise war could have been avoided if European statesmen had acted with goodwill. Austria and Russia have no real reason to quarrel. Germany should long ago have restored the French parts of Alsace-Lorraine to France. England could have helped Germany build a great colony in Central Africa. For surely a German experiment in colonisation would be worth studying. Such arrangements as these would benefit everyone and be a thousand times more profitable than fighting.

It is surely impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that it is the English and the Germans and their striving for first place which brought about the war. And Germany, in fighting England and France, is only helping to make Russia master of Europe. In this conflict France has shown itself less eager for war than any of the other countries. And Russia? Whichever side wins, Russia is sure to profit.

From a book published in 1915.

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SOURCE B

I see politicians and militarists of England and Germany jumping at the chance to smash one another and establish themselves as the dominant power in the world. British propaganda about war with Germany has never ceased. From the moment when the Kaiser began to copy our policy by building a big fleet, the anti-German agitation has become openly aggressive with the feeling that a war was bound to come. Our government manoeuvred to surround Germany and Austria with an Anglo-Franco-Russian combination. Let us have no more nonsense about the Prussian Wolf and the British Lamb.

Since 1870 France has enlarged her territory, while Germany is still pleading in vain for a place in the sun. It is the terror of Russia that has driven Germany into her present onslaught on France. The one way of avoiding war was to convince Germany that England was willing to fight, but Sir Edward Grey did not understand this and persuaded Germany that he had not the slightest intention of fighting. Germany, confident that with Austria's help she could break France with one hand and Russia with the other if England stayed out, let Austria throw the spark into the gunpowder.

The monstrous system of alliances produced the present war. No nation wanted to fight. England had nothing to gain, Germany had everything to lose, while France would not have risked war for Alsace-Lorraine. Yet Russia, who had a great deal to gain by victory, had a quarrel with Austria over Serbia and has been able to set all three western friends against each other, shedding 'rivers of blood' from each others' throats. When it comes to sacrificing Germany to Russia, we are sharpening a knife for our own throat.

From a book published in 1914.

SOURCE C

An American cartoon, 31 July 1914. In the cartoon, a magazine is where armaments and ammunition are stored.

SOURCE D

If Russian mobilisation cannot be reversed – which is not true – why did the Tsar ask for my mediation three days ago without saying a word about issuing the mobilisation order? That shows he considers the order to be over-hasty, and he took this step afterwards to ease his uneasy conscience but he did not feel strong enough to stop mobilising. Frivolity and weakness are going to plunge the world into the most frightful war of which the ultimate aim is the overthrow of Germany. For I no longer have any doubt that England, Russia and France have agreed among themselves to use the Austro-Serb conflict as an excuse for waging a war of annihilation against us.

From a note written by the Kaiser on 30 July 1914 after reading a report from his ambassador in Russia which said that the Russian mobilisation could not be reversed.

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SOURCE E

Last week I stated that we were working to preserve the peace of Europe, but it is clear that the peace of Europe cannot be preserved. Russia and Germany have declared war upon each other. France is involved in it because of its obligation of honour under a definite alliance with Russia. It is only fair to say to Parliament that that obligation of honour cannot apply in the same way to us. We are not parties to the Franco-Russian alliance.

We feel strongly that France was entitled to know whether or not in the event of attack upon its unprotected northern and western coast it could depend upon British support. Yesterday afternoon I gave to the French Ambassador the following statement: 'I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British fleet will give all the protection in its power.'

If there has been an ultimatum to Belgium, asking her to compromise or violate her neutrality, her independence is gone. If, in a crisis like this, we said, 'We will have nothing whatever to do with this matter,' we should, I believe, sacrifice our respect and good name and reputation before the world.

We have disclosed the issue and the information which we have, and made clear, I trust, that we are prepared to face that situation, and that should it develop, as probably it may develop, we will face it.

From a speech by Sir Edward Grey to the British Parliament, 3 August 1914. Grey was the member of the British government in charge of foreign policy.

SOURCE F

A cartoon published in Britain in 1915. The Kaiser is saying 'To the Day…', but the figure of Death adds the words '…of reckoning!'

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 Source C.

Why was this cartoon published on 31 July 1914? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source D.

How far do you believe what the Kaiser wrote? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source E.

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

5 Study Source F.

What is the message of this cartoon? 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 Germany was responsible for causing the First World War? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

WERE ITALIAN ACTIONS IN ABYSSINIA JUSTIFIED?

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

Background Information

Abyssinia had long and close ties with Italy and so when Mussolini was looking for ways to help the Italian economy and boost his own popularity, his focus became fixed on Abyssinia.

Tensions between Abyssinia and the Italians in neighbouring Somaliland had been growing during 1934 and came to a head in the Wal Wal incident in December 1934 when both Abyssinian and Italian soldiers were killed. In October 1935 Italian troops invaded Abyssinia. Despite economic sanctions imposed by the League of Nations, Abyssinia was fully under Italian control by May 1936.

Were Italian actions in Abyssinia justified?

SOURCE A

The Abyssinian empire was the one place in Africa where other European countries had no special concern and where Italy's predominant interest was widely recognised. In the 1920s Mussolini's main objective had been peaceful economic gains, although from the beginning there had been talk of war to obtain political control. Abyssinia was looked upon by Rome as an Italian reserve, so much so that throughout the 1920s it was providing most of the soldiers for the Italian army fighting in Libya. A treaty of friendship between the two countries was signed in 1928 and Mussolini was genuinely offended when Haile Selassie sought friends elsewhere.

One view held in the Italian government was that Africa should be the main concern of Italian foreign policy. Possibly Abyssinia should be annexed outright, giving Italy the prestige of a military victory. One reason the Italians favoured a friendship with Germany was to put pressure on the French and win French approval of what Italy called their 'mission to civilise the black continent'. In the early 1930s the Italian government discussed plans for the conquest of Abyssinia but it was a distant possibility. A determining factor in Italy's decision to act may have been Hitler's coming to power, because this on the one hand created the tension in Europe which would give Mussolini greater freedom to act, and on the other suggested that Italy had better conquer Abyssinia before the Germans were strong enough to attack Austria. A war plan was devised in the summer of 1934.

Laval, the French Foreign Minister, had already privately hinted that Mussolini might one day move into Abyssinia. In January 1935 when he met Mussolini, they agreed a treaty and Laval made a vague commitment to leave Italy some kind of free hand in Africa. In all probability he did not explicitly agree to an Italian invasion, but perhaps there was a tacit understanding, and some historians think Laval may have given his clear approval. After this meeting Mussolini certainly acted as though he had the backing of France and could safely begin an aggressive war. The French and British governments recognised that Hitler was the main danger and were prepared to pay for Italy's help against him.

From a history book published in 1976.

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SOURCE B

The French government was keen for a better understanding with Italy. In January 1935 the French Foreign Minister met with Mussolini and a treaty was agreed. At the meeting France gave Italy a free hand in Abyssinia. At a later date, the British declared that the French had assured them that they had spoken of 'a free hand' only in economic matters. However, it is likely that Mussolini believed he had secured a satisfactory agreement.

In the spring of 1935 it was suggested by some in the British government that Italy might be given a position in Abyssinia similar to that of Britain in Egypt. Mussolini replied that this idea was by no means without merit. In June the British government suggested Abyssinia give the Ogaden province to Italy, while Britain would give Abyssinia access to the sea. Mussolini rejected the plan which would have given Abyssinia more opportunities to trade in arms and slaves.

Mussolini does not seem to have thought of drastic actions in Abyssinia before the Wal Wal incident. This convinced him that no satisfactory agreement could be reached with Abyssinia. The Wal Wal incident and other subsequent acts of violence by Abyssinians had brought relations between the two countries to a state of acute tension, which was made worse by the intervention of the British government. There can be no doubt that it was these events that brought Mussolini around to the idea of an Italian colony. The responsibility of British action for the events that followed is well established. Had not Haile Selassie been encouraged by Britain, he might well have come to terms with Italy.

From a history book published in 1956.

SOURCE C

Hoare told me that the Italian demands remain unacceptable to Abyssinia, as they do to the League and Britain. I briefed Hoare on our position. We have no quarrels with Italy. We have no interests in Africa. If we are taking a stand against Italy, it is only as a loyal member of the League, and because we want to teach a lesson to serve as a warning for any future aggressors. Italy is not a very serious aggressor, but there are more dangerous candidates in the world. Hoare assured me that the British position is exactly the same. Britain has no interest of its own in the conflict. It is guided purely by loyalty to the League. Hoare, like me, does not regard Italy as a terrifying aggressor.

From the diary of Ivan Maisky, the Soviet ambassador to Britain, November 1935. Hoare was in charge of British foreign policy until December 1935, when he resigned.

SOURCE D

At a committee of the League Italy's use of gas was discussed. France's only contribution was to ask whether there was any enquiry into the Abyssinians' use of dum-dum bullets and into the atrocities committed by them. I had to remind the French that the 1925 Gas Protocol, which had been signed by both Abyssinia and Italy, was absolute. There was no provision that the use of gas might be permitted on account of the methods of warfare adopted by the other side.

During an adjournment, a private Anglo-French meeting was held. It showed no agreement was possible. I said that the League had lost greatly in prestige in many countries. A despairing message had been received from the Abyssinian government. I wanted to know if the Committee was to do no more than to suggest that its chairman should see the Italian representative and thus give the Italian government further opportunity for delay. I said that the threat of poison gas was not to Africa only. Dictator states might well use gas in Europe.

From the memoirs of Anthony Eden, entitled 'Facing the Dictators', published in 1962. Eden was a leading member of the British government throughout the Abyssinian crisis and became Foreign Secretary when Hoare resigned in December 1935. In this extract he describes a meeting in April 1936.

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SOURCE E

"Gentlemen, the Court will now adjourn!"

(Under pressure from the Italian Government, the League Council has left the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia to be settled "by the two parties.")

A cartoon published in an English newspaper, 1936.

SOURCE F

A cartoon published in an English newspaper, 3 April 1936.

SOURCE G

A postcard published in Italy in 1936 showing Italian and Abyssinian children in Abyssinia.

SOURCE H

Abyssinia is still a barbarous country. It is violently governed and its government is not strong enough to cope with its own lawless elements. It is entertaining to find a country where the noblemen feast on raw beef, but less amusing when they enslave the villagers of neighbouring countries. The Emperor made himself master of a vast population differing absolutely from himself in race, religion and history. It was taken bloodily and he holds the country by force of arms. The Italians have as much right to govern. In the matter of practical politics it is certain that their government would be for the benefit of Abyssinia and the rest of Africa.

From an English newspaper, July 1935.

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

3 Study Source E.

What is the message of this cartoon? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

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

5 Study Source H.

How useful is this source as evidence about the Abyssinian crisis? 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 Italian actions in Abyssinia were justified? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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