Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/22**

Paper 2 **February/March 2022**

2 hours

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** the questions 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 50.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

HOW IMPORTANT WAS VICTOR EMMANUEL II?

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

Background Information

Victor Emmanuel II became King of Piedmont-Sardinia in 1849 when his father, Charles Albert, abdicated. By 1861 he had become the first King of a united Italy.

How much of this achievement was due to Victor Emmanuel is a matter of debate. Some historians who question his significance argue that he was led by Cavour, his Prime Minister. They say that it was Cavour who involved Piedmont in the Crimean War to help gain the support of France for Italian independence, and that the fall of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was mostly due to the actions of Garibaldi.

How far was Victor Emmanuel a leading figure in the unification of Italy?

SOURCE A

It was Victor Emmanuel who was most enthusiastic about Piedmont taking part in the Crimean War. This was not because he hoped it would lead to a future war with Austria and to Italian unification. Instead, he wanted to go to war to gain a glorious reputation as a military power for his country and recognition as a great general for himself. He wanted to lead his forces personally, and even offered his services to the British and French as commander-in-chief of all the forces. They turned him down.

So, while Cavour was in careful negotiations with the French and British over territorial gains from Austria, Victor Emmanuel was telling the French that Piedmont would be joining the war. If that meant sacking Cavour it would be even better – this would be the excuse he needed to do it. Cavour was therefore forced to support entry into the war or lose his job. His careful attempts to gain more for Piedmont out of the war had been destroyed by the King's hasty promises to the French of Piedmont's participation.

From a book published in 2015.

SOURCE B

Victor Emmanuel, though he sometimes criticised Garibaldi's military abilities and was jealous of Garibaldi's huge military success and popularity, had much more idea than Cavour of how to deal with this difficult but indispensable guerrilla general. The King swore on his word of honour that he had nothing to do with the Thousand. Yet on the other hand he let it be known that he had given a large sum of money to help reinforcements reach Garibaldi in Sicily. It is safe to assume that he was ready either to gain from Garibaldi's success or to disown him if he failed. Unlike Cavour he was ready to keep friendly with revolutionaries in case they should win.

Contrary to Cavour's expectation, Garibaldi turned out to be a loyal monarchist whose chief aim was to make Victor Emmanuel King of a united Italy. The King was thus reinforced in his resistance to Cavour. He established means of communication with Garibaldi which were entirely outside Cavour's control. Written messages were marked for return to the King only. Garibaldi was told to trust the King and no one else and to let the King know if he planned a new move.

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Some people have suggested that Victor Emmanuel had personally guided the main stages of Garibaldi's revolution. He certainly showed courage and good judgement but his passion for war, his incompetence as a military commander and his opposition to his prime ministers were unfortunate aspects. However, he probably did as much as Cavour to shape a united Italy.

From a book published in 1971.

SOURCE C

A British cartoon published in June 1859. It shows Napoleon III and Victor Emmanuel during the Battle of Magenta.

SOURCE D

Cavour rejected the idea of peace except under the condition of the liberation of northern Italy as agreed with Napoleon III. He said the peace contradicted the principle of Italian unity which guided his whole policy. He said promises were promises and should be kept. Cavour, as a last resort, wanted us to carry on the war alone. As military men we declined. It would have been madness. Victor Emmanuel refused to risk our certain gains of Lombardy and the Duchies. He said they increased the chances of ultimately liberating Venice and uniting Tuscany with parts of the Papal States. But Cavour would not listen and resigned.

From an account written at the time by the head of the Piedmontese army about events immediately after Austria and France signed an armistice at Villafranca in July 1859.

SOURCE E

His Majesty said, 'The advantage of an armistice was all on our side. Had the fighting gone on we should have had to fight another battle with our diminished forces, while a month's delay would enable me to strengthen our army.'

His Majesty talked of Count Cavour's resignation. I think he was much disturbed by it, although he claimed it was of no importance. He said, 'Cavour is a muddle-head who is always pushing me into trouble. He is mad. But he is finished now.' To my statement that Count Cavour would be back in office soon, the King gave a serious denial.

An Englishman's account of a conversation he had with Victor Emmanuel shortly after the signing of the armistice of Villafranca.

SOURCE F

Having already written officially as King to you, I suggest that you reply to me in these terms. Say that you are full of devotion for the King and that you would wish to follow his advice. However, your duties towards Italy will not allow you to refuse to help the people of Naples when they call you to free them from a government which no loyal Italian can trust. Say that you cannot follow the King's wishes as you want to keep your freedom of action.

A secret letter from Victor Emmanuel to Garibaldi, 23 July 1860. It was delivered to Garibaldi at the same time as another letter from the King that asked Garibaldi not to sail from Sicily to the mainland.

SOURCE G

Garibaldi is planning the wildest schemes. He is putting off the day when Sicily will demand annexation to Piedmont, for he wants to keep his dictatorial powers which will enable him to raise an army to conquer Naples, then Rome, and in the end Venice. The government here has no influence over him.

From a letter by Cavour to a leading Piedmontese diplomat, 12 July 1860.

SOURCE H

The shining helmets had attracted all the peasants of the area, who welcomed Garibaldi with their usual enthusiasm. Garibaldi desperately tried to divert attention from himself to the King. Keeping his horse a few paces behind, he cried, 'This is Victor Emmanuel, your King, the King of Italy.' The peasants stared and listened and then not understanding again shouted, 'Long live Garibaldi!'

A description by one of Garibaldi's soldiers of the meeting between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel on 26 October 1860.

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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 Sources A and B.

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

2 Study Source C.

What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D prove that what Source E claims about the armistice of Villafranca is wrong? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [7]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Why did Victor Emmanuel send the secret letter (Source F)? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

How surprised are you 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 Victor Emmanuel was the main figure in the achievement of Italian unification? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

DID WILSON FAIL IN THE PARIS PEACE TALKS?

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

Background Information

Textbooks often describe President Wilson as an idealist very unlike Clemenceau and Lloyd George. It is often written that they were only interested in benefiting their own countries, while Wilson wanted to achieve something good for the whole of the world.

At the Paris Peace Talks, how far was Wilson able to achieve his aims?

SOURCE A

US President Woodrow Wilson, in a speech in January 1918, explained his vision for the postwar world. His Fourteen Points were the basis of his plan for a comprehensive overhaul of international relations. He called for, amongst other things, an immediate end to the war, the establishment of an international peacekeeping organisation and international disarmament. Wilson's Fourteen Points were hugely influential in shaping the postwar world and in spreading the language of peace and democracy around the world. He was also responsible for establishing the League of Nations international peacekeeping organisation, tasked with resolving international disputes without resorting to military force. He was also able to fulfil his promise of self-government through the creation of Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

One of the most controversial terms of the Treaty of Versailles was the War Guilt Clause, which blamed Germany for the war. Germany was also forced to disarm, to make territorial concessions, and to pay reparations to the Allied powers. Although US President Woodrow Wilson was opposed to such harsh terms, he was outmanoeuvred by French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau. Germany was appalled by these terms. Although the treaty reflected Wilson's vision for the postwar world, isolationists in the US Congress made sure that it was not ratified and that the United States never became a member of the League of Nations. However, Wilson's vision shaped much of the postwar world, and for his peacemaking efforts he was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize.

From a website about American history.

SOURCE B

Wilson had called for a 'peace without victory' and had set out his Fourteen Points as a basis for a treaty. Unfortunately, these Points were largely forgotten in the peace negotiations. However, a key point was to create a league of nations as the basis for a new international order to prevent future wars. The Treaty did create the League of Nations, but Wilson did not achieve 'peace without victory' as many of the Treaty's terms punished Germany harshly.

Aside from the establishment of the League of Nations, a main aim of Wilson's was to establish a lasting peace but he conceded many controversial points to the other powers present at the conference. Germany was required to pay war reparations and subjected to military occupation in the Rhineland. Additionally, the treaty specifically named Germany as responsible for the war. Germany hated these terms which contributed little to the chance of lasting peace in Europe.

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Wilson's other main aim at the Paris Peace Conference was to use self-determination as the primary basis of international borders. Despite this, he agreed to the creation of mandates in former German and Ottoman territories, allowing the European powers and Japan to establish colonies in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, undermining his promise of self-government. The conference finished negotiations in May 1919, at which point German leaders viewed the treaty for the first time. They were shocked by its terms and immediately rejected it.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE C

I am leaving Paris, after eight fateful months, with conflicting emotions. Looking at the conference in retrospect, there is much to approve and yet much to regret. It is easy to say what should have been done, but more difficult to have found a way of doing it. To those who are saying that the treaty is bad and should never have been made and that it will involve Europe in difficulties in its enforcement, I feel like admitting it. But I would also say in reply that empires cannot be shattered, and new states raised upon their ruins, without disturbance. To create new boundaries is to create new troubles. The one follows the other. While I should have preferred a different peace, I doubt very much whether it could have been made, for the ingredients required for such a peace were lacking at Paris.

From the diary of Edward House, June 1919. House was Wilson's chief advisor at the peace negotiations. In March 1919 the two men argued, with Wilson unhappy with the compromises House was ready to make in the negotiations.

SOURCE D

This nation went into this war to see it through to the end, and the end has not yet come. This is the beginning of the processes which are going to make another war like this impossible. The peace treaty is a great treaty; it is a treaty of justice. The USA was formed to give the world liberty and justice. Now we are called upon to deliver that promise.

From a speech by Wilson in Missouri, USA, 5 September 1919.

SOURCE E

The Tiger: "Curious! I seem to hear a child weeping!"

A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 13 May 1919.

SOURCE F

A cartoon published in a British newspaper, July 1920. Lloyd George is saying to Germany, 'Off with the spiked hat! What do you think we fought for if not to abolish militarism?'

SOURCE G

An American cartoon published in 1919. The writing in the bottom right of the cartoon says 'WAR'.

SOURCE H

It is with hesitation that I agree to give my views on Woodrow Wilson, because my relationship with him may persuade some to say that I am not an impartial observer.

I do not agree with those who hastily judge the President's work at the Peace Conference a failure. Whatever the imperfections of the Treaty from a political or economic standpoint, he did not fail. The outstanding thing for which he fought was the permanent peace of the world. Wilson laid the foundations of world peace and a new order in the Treaty. This is his greatest work. The fact that the crowning structure has not yet reached completion, that it has been halted by the selfishness of politicians and the greed of national interests, has not destroyed these foundations. America will lead humanity and civilisation to brotherhood and world order. This will not come immediately, but it will come inevitably in the slow process of time.

From a statement to the press by a leading member of Wilson's government.
It was issued as Wilson left office on 4 March 1921.

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.

How far does Source C prove that Wilson was lying in Source D? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources E and F.

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

4 Study Source G.

What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source H.

Do you find this source surprising? 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 Wilson achieved his aims in the Treaty of Versailles? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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