Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **May/June 2020**

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. Blank pages are indicated.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRISIS OVER SERBIA DEVELOPING INTO A EUROPEAN WAR?

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

Background Information

On 28 June 1914 Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was assassinated by Serb terrorists. On 23 July Austria sent an ultimatum to Serbia knowing that it could not agree to all the demands. On 28 July Austria declared war on Serbia. By this time both Russia (supporting Serbia) and Germany (supporting Austria) were deeply involved in the crisis. Both have been blamed for using the situation to their own advantage and for turning the crisis into a European war.

Who was more to blame for turning the crisis into a European war, Germany or Russia?

SOURCE A

The famous exchange of 'Willy-Nicky' telegrams between the Kaiser and the Tsar between 29 July and 1 August was part of a manoeuvre by Germany to brand Russia as the aggressor to smooth the way for German general mobilisation.

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Whereas Berlin and Vienna had initially hoped for a local success over Serbia before the powers could react, Sazonov's own strategy was more ambitious: it envisioned a European war, in which he must line up the most favourable coalition possible.

From a history book published in 2011. Sazonov was the minister in charge of Russia's foreign policy.

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SOURCE B

After Sarajevo, Germany planned a great war, and because of the mood in France and Russia, there was little hope of preventing a catastrophe after the Austrian ultimatum was sent to Serbia. By 24 July Russia was beginning to implement some significant military measures and was being strongly encouraged to do this by the French ambassador to Russia. At the same time Russia was reassuring Britain that no mobilisation was planned. By 26 July the situation was already very dangerous. If Bethmann Hollweg had possessed any political judgement, he would have waited to test the reactions of Europe to the Austrian ultimatum. Instead he plunged into the desperate course of encouraging Austria to make a premature declaration of war on Serbia. At the same time the French drove Russia along the fatal path to mobilisation. By 27 July Bethmann had realised the inevitability of war with France and Russia and was gambling on British neutrality. The main purpose of his diplomacy at this stage was to saddle Russia with the responsibility for aggression to affect British opinion to stay neutral. With the Austrian declaration of war on 28 July, the crisis entered its final phase and the potential application of the Schlieffen Plan dominated the situation. This plan, with its violations of neutrality, had been part of German thinking since 1904. Its existence accelerated the whole tempo of events.

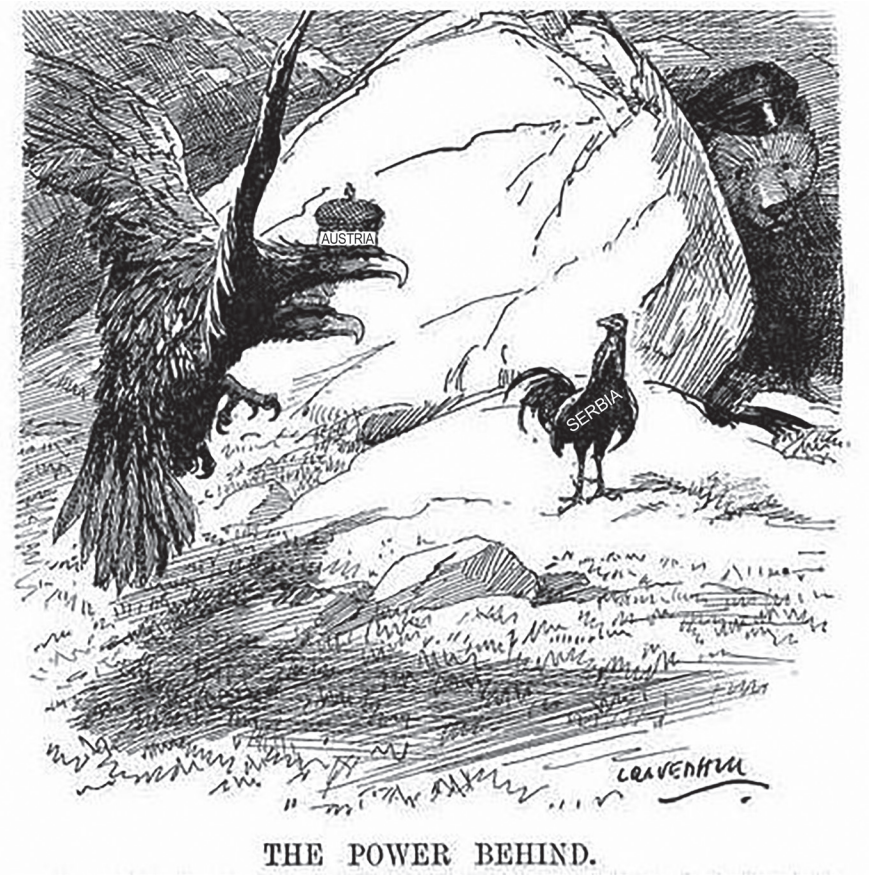
From a recent history book. Bethmann Hollweg was the German Chancellor, head of the German government.

SOURCE C

I wanted to keep peace. The Tsar saw me just as a technician who must build the instrument of war, and the Tsar was the one who would decide on the time for using it. I am totally convinced that the decision on war was made during President Poincaré's visit of 24–28 July. He and Sazonov and Nikolaevich had made a conspiracy to make war. During and after Poincaré's visit, I was deliberately cut off from the Tsar until 2 August, by which time the war machine had already been set into action. I had no way of keeping an eye on what occurred.

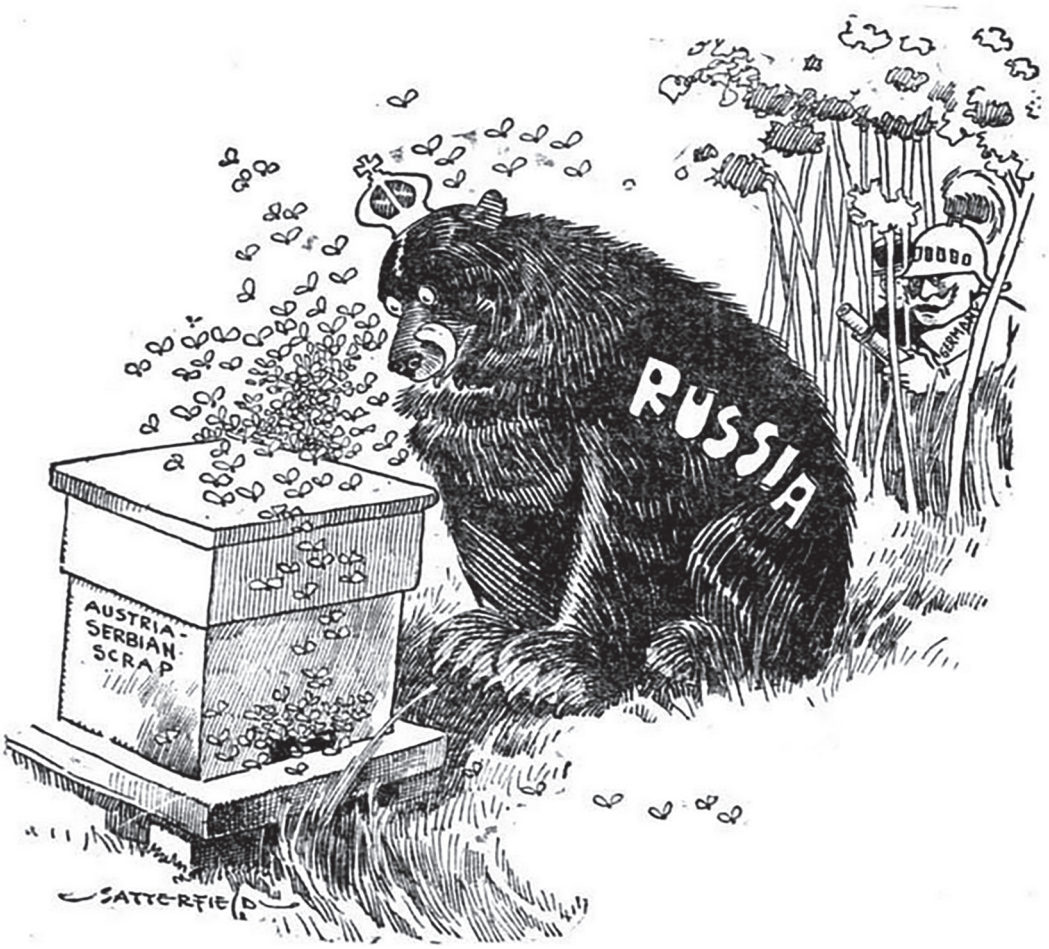
From the memoirs of Vladimir Sukhomlinov published in 1924. Sukhomlinov was the member of the Russian government responsible for the armed forces. Poincaré was President of France. Nikolaevich was put in charge of the Russian armed forces in July 1914.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in a British magazine, 29 July 1914. Austria (at the ultimatum stage) is saying 'I don't quite like his attitude. Somebody must be backing him.' The two birds represent Austria and Serbia (from left to right), and the bear represents Russia.

SOURCE E



An American cartoon published on 3 August 1914.

SOURCE F

The Austrian-Serbian affair is a purely private quarrel, which would in no way threaten the peace of Europe, if Russia had not interfered with it. Austria has declared it does not intend any territorial acquisitions at Serbia's expense. It has only mobilised a portion of its armed forces – just enough to punish Serbia. Russia announces it intends to mobilise when Austria advances as it cannot permit the destruction of Serbia, though Austria has explained it intends nothing of the sort. If Germany is not to be false to its word, it must mobilise. Russia will be able to say: I am being attacked by Germany. It will then assure itself of the support of France and the French-Russian alliance will become active, and the mutual butchery of the civilised nations of Europe will begin. It cannot be denied that the affair has been cunningly contrived by Russia. Germany did not want to bring about this war but it would be setting itself against all the feelings of the nation if it did not assist its ally.

From a memorandum from Helmuth von Moltke to Bethmann Hollweg, 29 July 1914. Moltke was in charge of the German armed forces.

SOURCE G

The Germans were interested in bringing the whole of Eastern Europe under their influence. They knew they could not wait because Russia's military development would soon make the achieving of the German plan impossible. Germany, responsible for encouraging Austria, rushed into war with a belief in its invincible strength. Germany did not seek an excuse for declaring war in 1914. The excuse had already been found by Austria, and Germany decided to seize the opportunity of crushing the power of its Eastern and Western neighbours once and for all.

In order to fulfil this plan it was necessary first to destroy Serbia, and then to drive Russian influence out of the Balkans. The present moment seemed right. Germany did not believe Russia was capable of carrying on a war and no one in Germany thought Britain would side with the Entente. Germany decided to encourage Austria to take action against Serbia. If Russia should decide to protect Serbia, it would be easier for Germany to undertake a war against it.

From the memoirs of Sergei Sazonov published in 1928.

SOURCE H

In this difficult struggle it is of the greatest importance that Austria throws her main force against Russia and that it does not weaken it by a simultaneous offensive against Serbia. In this gigantic contest, in which we stand shoulder to shoulder, Serbia plays a quite secondary role that will require only the absolutely necessary defensive measures against it. Success in this war and thus the maintenance of our monarchies can only be hoped for if we both meet the new powerful enemy with all our force.

A telegram from Kaiser Wilhelm to Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph, 31 July 1914.

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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? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Source C.

Do you trust Source C? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

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

4 Study Sources F and G.

How far does Source F prove that Sazonov is lying in Source G? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the events in Europe at the end of July 1914? 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 turning the crisis over Serbia into a European war? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

WERE SOVIET SUSPICIONS ABOUT THE MARSHALL PLAN JUSTIFIED?

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

Background Information

After the end of the Second World War Soviet influence was extended in Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Suspecting a deep-laid Soviet plot to take over countries in these areas and then to make a move on the rest of Europe, the USA developed policies to defend against communism. A particular worry was that if Europe did not recover economically, it would turn to communism. To help economic recovery, the USA announced the Marshall Plan in June 1947. This involved giving money to participating countries to help them rebuild. This money was offered to Western and Eastern Europe.

The Soviet Union regarded the Marshall Plan with great suspicion and prevented Eastern European countries from taking American aid. The USSR saw the Marshall Plan as economic imperialism and as an attempt by the USA to gain control over Europe. Were the Soviets right to be suspicious?

SOURCE A

In the spring of 1947 the Americans were aware of the need to avoid any conduct that would put the responsibility for starting the Cold War on them. There was every reason for the Americans to tempt the Russians to participate in a programme of reconstruction for all Europe. The Marshall Plan posed no problem for the Europeans, though it could have done, had it been a challenge to Moscow. The crucial question was whether the Russians would come in or stay out. The door was being held open for them. If they and their satellites stayed out then Europe would be split and the Cold War would be under way.

However, Moscow feared being encircled by capitalistic-imperialistic nations. This would force Moscow to tighten its grip on Eastern Europe. Moscow now made a miscalculation. Thinking the West was about to fall into chaos, it underestimated the West's basic strength. Stalin responded with ruthless aggressiveness and acted like a barbarian chief who uses his boots on the bodies of his opponents. Nothing in the Marshall Plan could have been interpreted as threatening to Moscow. The West Europeans were simply seeking their own salvation but their decision to do so identified them as members of the camp opposed to Moscow, and therefore as proper objects of its hostility.

From a history book published in 1967.

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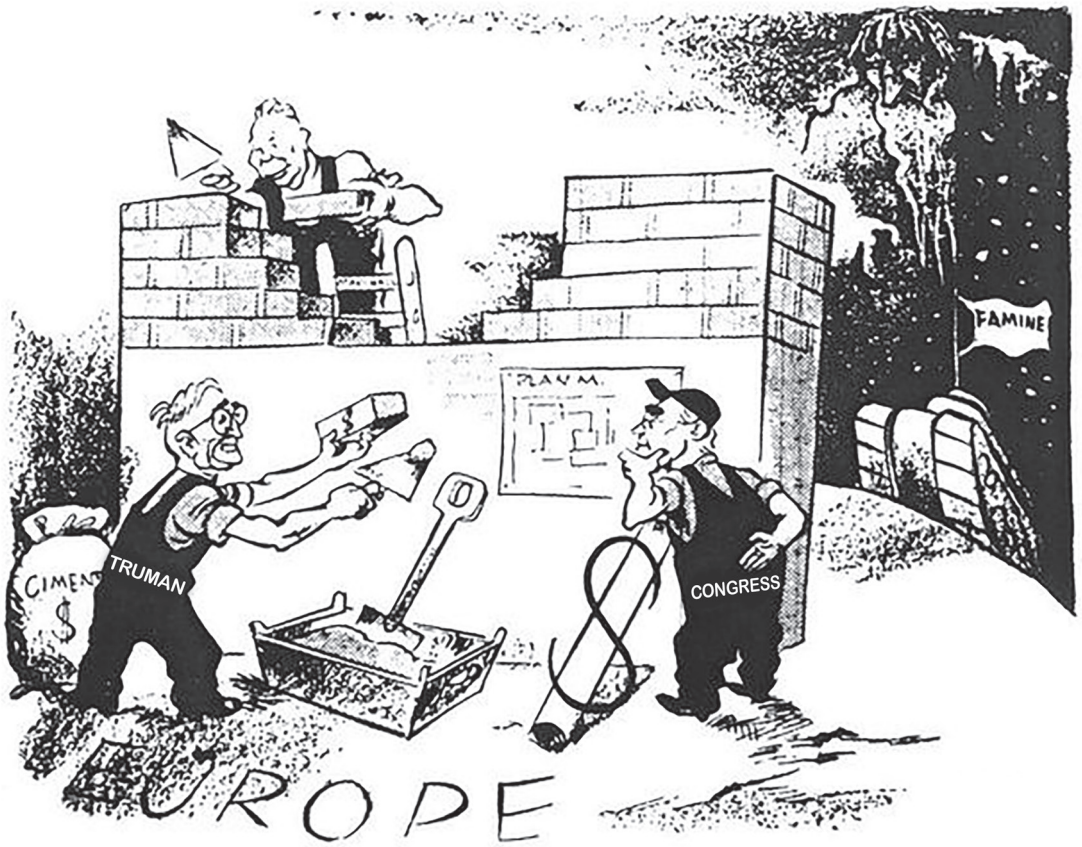
SOURCE B

The all-important question was how to handle the Russians. Outwardly, the Soviet bloc was invited to join the Plan. In reality the Americans made Russian acceptance unlikely by demanding that economic records of each nation be open for scrutiny. They also suggested that the Soviet economy, devastated by drought and famine, participate in the Plan by shipping Soviet goods to Europe. No one in the American government wanted the Soviets included. Truman believed that communists had to be fought, not fed.

The Russians gave the Plan serious consideration. However, when Western countries rejected Soviet demands for new controls over Germany, Molotov announced the Plan would revive Germany, allow Americans to control Europe and divide Europe into two groups. A revived Europe offered many advantages to the USA. It would remove the appeal of communism, maintain the demand for American exports, and free Europeans from economic problems so they could help the USA militarily. The Marshall Plan served as an all-purpose weapon for Truman's foreign policy. Truman proved to be correct in saying that the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan 'are two halves of the same walnut'. Rebuilding Europe through the Plan would tie it closer to American economic power and restore Western Germany. The Plan was also aimed at breaking up Soviet control of Eastern Europe. Stalin reacted sharply and, in early 1948, communists assumed full control of Czechoslovakia. The Cold War was well under way.

From a history book published in 1967.

SOURCE C



Le mur américain

A cartoon published in France, 4 October 1947. The caption at the bottom means 'The American Wall'. The figures on the left represent Truman and Marshall.

SOURCE D

Europe's requirements for the next few years of foreign food and other essential products are so much greater than its ability to pay that it must have substantial help or face social and political deterioration of a very grave character. Apart from the possibilities of disturbances arising as a result of the desperation of the people concerned, the consequences to the economy of the United States should be clear to all. The United States should do whatever it can to assist the return of normal economic health in the world, without which there can be no political stability. Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.

From George Marshall's speech announcing the Marshall Plan, June 1947.

SOURCE E

It is becoming more and more clear that the implementation of the Marshall Plan will mean placing European countries under the economic and political control of the United States and direct interference by the United States in the internal affairs of those countries. This Plan is an attempt to split Europe into two camps and to complete the formation of a bloc of several European countries hostile to the interests of the democratic countries of Eastern Europe and most particularly to the Soviet Union.

An important feature of this Plan is to use Western Germany as one of the most important economic bases for American expansion in Europe, in disregard of the national interests of the countries which suffered from German aggression.

From a speech by Andrey Vyshinsky to the United Nations, September 1947. Vyshinsky was the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister.

SOURCE F

A cartoon, entitled 'American motor of the latest type', published in the Soviet Union, 1947. The figures to the left represent European nations. The bag on the left is full of money.

SOURCE G

"He's finally getting the hang of it."

A cartoon published in an American newspaper, April 1949.

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 in France in October 1947? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

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

4 Study Source F.

How useful is this cartoon as evidence about the Marshall Plan? Explain your answer using details of the source 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. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Soviet Union was justified in being suspicious about the Marshall Plan? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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