Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 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 **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Option A: Nineteenth century topic

WAS GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASING TENSIONS WITH BRITAIN?

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

Background Information

Most books that deal with the causes of the First World War mention the naval race between Britain and Germany. At the beginning of the century Britain's navy was dominant and Britain had few security concerns. From 1898 Germany planned to build a world-class navy through a series of naval laws and some members of the British government began to be worried about German plans. In 1906 Britain launched the Dreadnought, the most powerful ship ever built. Germany also began to build Dreadnought-type battleships and the naval race started - a race that worsened relations between Britain and Germany.

How far was Germany responsible for worsening relations with Britain?

SOURCE A

From the late 1890s Kaiser William II and his Secretary of State at the Imperial Navy Office, Grand Admiral Tirpitz, built their new navy with the purpose of challenging and threatening Britain. They both believed that conflict with Britain was increasingly likely and they knew that Britain's fleet was the most powerful in the world. To defeat the Royal Navy, the Imperial German Navy would need many more battleships. The Naval Law of 1900 doubled the number of battleship squadrons. This radically altered the balance-of-power equation in Europe and caused anxiety in Britain.

After a visit to the massive German naval dockyards and arsenals at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven in August 1902, a British Admiralty official concluded Germany 'must be regarded as a possible enemy' and that 'it is no longer safe to dispense with a modern and powerful fleet in home waters. The maintenance of a large fleet in the Mediterranean and the China Seas does not guarantee us against German attack.' Many in Britain suspected the German fleet of aggressive intentions. When Britain responded in 1906 by building the Dreadnought, Tirpitz persuaded the Kaiser to intensify efforts to build an even larger, updated fleet. There was also much anti-British feeling among the German public and press that went far beyond mere unfriendliness. By 1914 Britain still had a commanding lead over the German navy. However, this led Tirpitz to conclude that, as a war was inevitable, risking a naval offensive was the best policy before Germany's situation grew even worse.

From a recent history book.

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SOURCE B

In 1900 the Royal Navy was the most powerful of the world's fleets and Britain was determined to preserve this situation. Germany began to create a battle fleet from 1898 onwards but it soon became clear that it could not hope to match the Royal Navy. German naval building at this time caused little concern in Britain.

In 1906, with the Moroccan Crisis pushing Britain and France closer together, and the diplomatic situation developing against Germany, Britain launched the Dreadnought. It made all competing ships obsolete and forced Germany to catch up. Germany had to respond or be left vulnerable to British sea power. By 1910 four German Dreadnoughts had been built. There were outbursts of anti-British feeling in Germany, although they were mainly caused by fears of a British attack. In 1909 Germany offered to slow down shipbuilding if Britain promised to stay neutral in any European conflict but talks about this failed. By 1914 Britain had completed an additional twenty-three Dreadnoughts. Germany had struggled to keep up and had moved away from spending on its navy to concentrate on strengthening its army.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE C

It is impossible for us to strike Britain's vulnerable point, which lies in its maritime trade. Warfare at sea requires fortified bases for the ships. The lead Britain has in bases and the number of ships is so great Germany could never catch up. Britain's weakness is that it lacks an army to protect the mainland if its fleet is defeated. We will be secure from a British attack if we build a fleet that is capable of taking on Britain's fleet – raising the prospect of a loss of this fleet and an unprotected British mainland.

Our naval fleet will grow from one-third as strong as Britain's to two-thirds as strong. We will compensate for this difference in size by thorough training and by keeping a larger number of ships in service. This will lead to Germany's supremacy. It is clear that the one way to establish naval power against Britain and to ensure the peace is the construction of a strong fleet.

From a memo entitled 'Securing Germany against a British Attack' from the German Imperial Naval Office, 1900.

SOURCE D

Day and night Germany is preparing for war with Britain. It will only strike when it is ready to strike; that is to say at the exact moment when Britain is at the greatest disadvantage and Germany in the best position to obtain the initial success vital in naval warfare. If the German fleet was destroyed, the peace of Europe would last for two generations because Britain and other great powers would be able to guarantee the freedom of the seas. We could then prevent the construction of more navies like the German one which are dangerous weapons in the hands of ambitious powers with growing populations and no colonies.

From an article in a British newspaper, November 1904.

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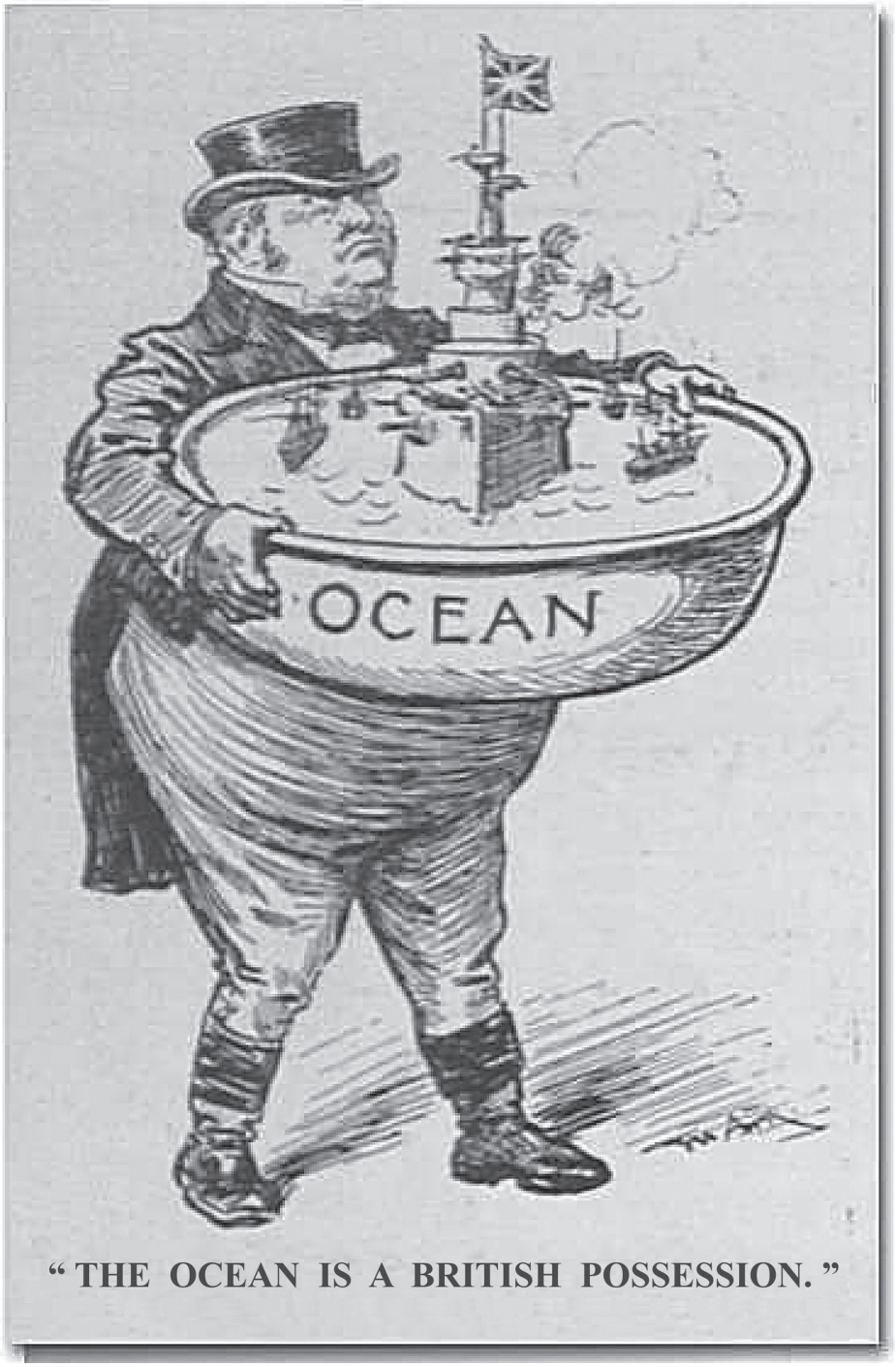
SOURCE E



A cartoon published in an American magazine, January 1900.

SOURCE F

German sailor. " ' WE DON'T WANT TO FIGHT, BUT, BY JINGO, IF WE DO,
WE'VE GOT THE SHIPS, WE,VE GOT THE MEN,
WE'VE GOT THE MONEY TOO.' "

British sailor. " I SAY, THATS MY OLD SONG."

German sailor. " WELL, IT'S MINE NOW."

A British cartoon published in March 1909.

SOURCE G

We can see no substantial reason for alarm in the proposed increase of the German navy. Recent German statements should reassure those who see in the growth of the German navy a threat to the naval supremacy of Britain. German trade figures show that, if we see in the growth of the German navy a deliberate threat to our naval supremacy, we are ignoring the deep-seated issues of trade which go far to explain the expansion of the German navy.

From a British newspaper, April 1906.

SOURCE H

A MILLION READERS

'The Invasion of 1910' by William Le Queux, is the only novel published this year which has found over a million readers. That other nations are interested in our grave peril is proved by the fact that the work has already been published in the German, French, Spanish, Danish, Russian, Italian and Japanese languages.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE **PRICE SIX SHILLINGS**

First Enormous Edition completely over-subscribed.
Second Large Impression in active preparation.

A COLOSSAL SUCCESS

THE INVASION
of 1910

With a Full Account of the Siege of London

By WILLIAM LE QUEUX

If you neglect to buy 'The Invasion of 1910' before leaving London for your holiday you will find stacks of the novel on sale at all the Railway Bookstalls.

An advertisement for a novel, published in 1906, about a German invasion of Britain in 1910.

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 D mean that Source C cannot be believed? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources E and F.

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

4 Study Source G.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source H.

How useful is this source to a historian studying this period? 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 Germany was responsible for worsening relations with Britain? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: Twentieth century topic

HOW DID THE VICTORIOUS COUNTRIES REACT TO THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES?

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

Background Information

The Allies had different aims when they started the negotiations for a peace treaty with Germany at the end of the First World War. The Americans were idealistic about ensuring that there would never be another war. The French wanted to punish Germany and to provide protection for France in the future. In Britain there was a desire for revenge but Lloyd George also wanted to protect Britain's trade and empire.

How did the governments and people of these three countries react to the Treaty of Versailles?

SOURCE A

A cartoon published in a British newspaper, 7 May 1919. The expression 'Der Tag' was well known in Britain. It was widely believed that German officers used to drink to 'The Day' when they would begin a victorious war against Britain.

SOURCE B

We have restored where restoration was just, we have organised reparations where damage and injury had been inflicted, and we have secured guarantees against the repetition of these crimes and horrors from which the world is just emerging. We have disarmed, we have punished. We have demonstrated that you cannot trample on national rights and liberties. This is the task we set ourselves and I claim this Treaty will be like a lighthouse warning nations and their rulers against the perils on which the German Empire shattered itself.

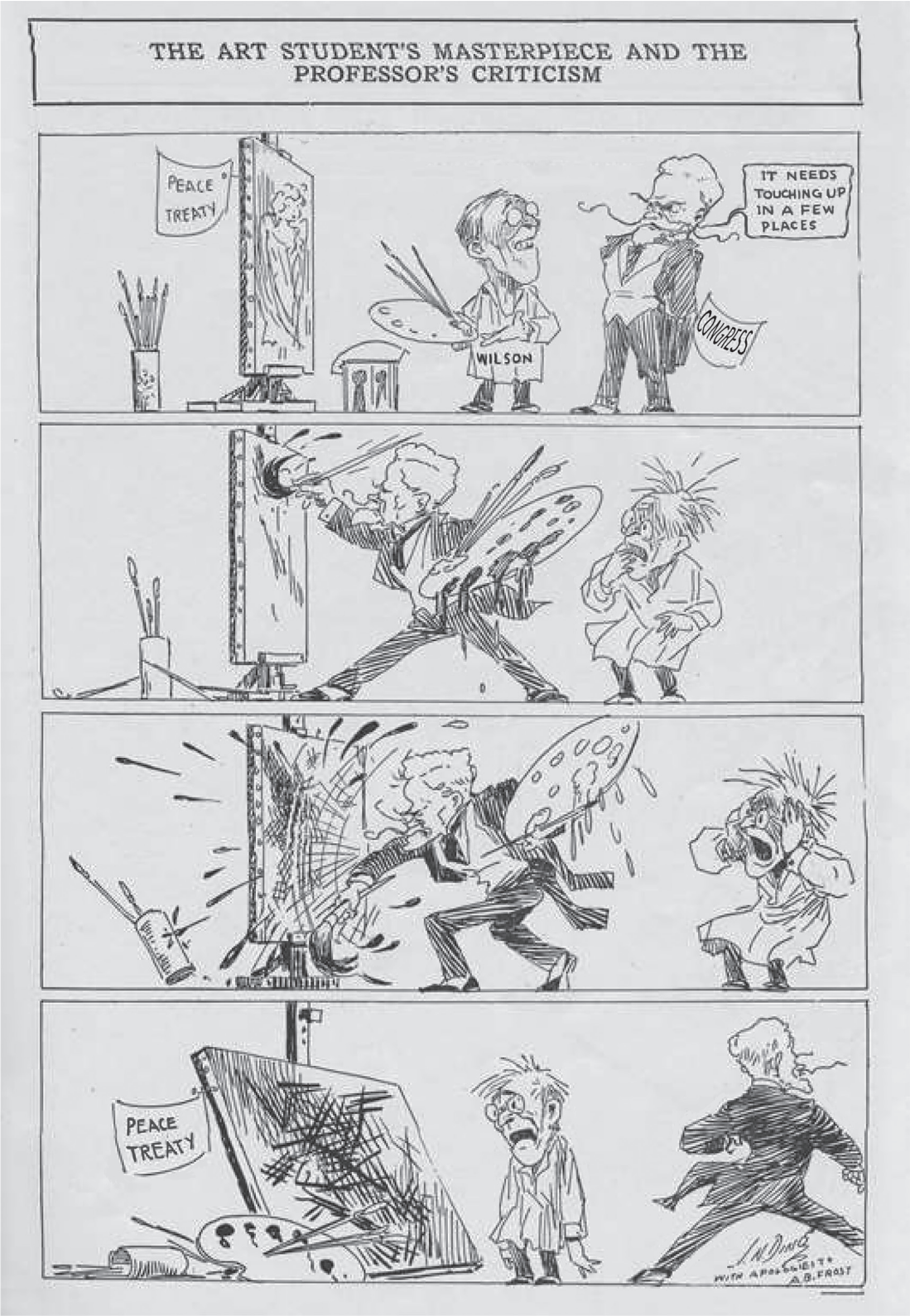
Lloyd George speaking in Parliament in a debate about the Treaty of Versailles, 21 July 1919.

SOURCE C

Clemenceau would say that Germany had behaved exactly as he had anticipated. He would blame himself for giving in to President Wilson and myself on the question of the Rhineland. He would be scornful of the weakness displayed by his successors over German re-armament and the military occupation of the Rhineland. He would express no surprise at the failure of the League of Nations. President Wilson's opinions would not have changed. He would blame the present condition of the world on the failure of the League, and that failure on the actions of his political enemies in the United States. All three of us would agree that the Treaties were never given a chance by the second-rate statesmen of the past fifteen years. We would all agree that the failure of a great deal of what is best in the Treaties has been due to the fact that there has been no serious attempt to enforce them. Between the retreat of America and the treacheries of Europe, the Treaties of Peace were never given a fair trial.

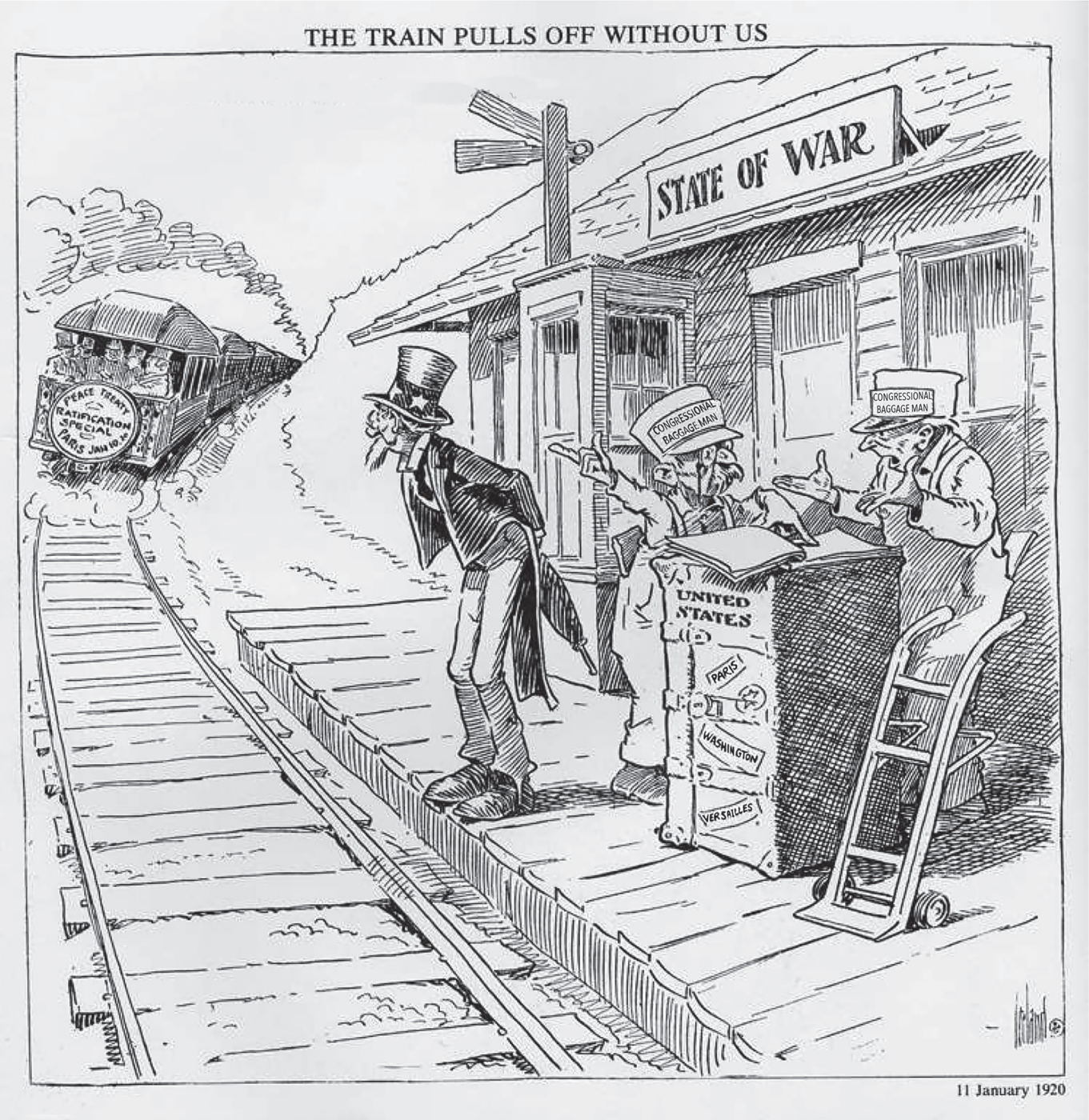
From 'The Truth About the Peace Treaties' by Lloyd George, published in 1938.

SOURCE D



A cartoon published in an American magazine, 19 November 1919.

SOURCE E



A cartoon published in an American magazine, 11 January 1920.

SOURCE F

With the knowledge that the Peace Treaty has at last actually been signed, the people of Paris have naturally given themselves up to a renewal of the scenes of merry-making witnessed at the time of the conclusion of the Armistice. The opinions in the newspapers are full of cries of triumph and satisfaction over the defeat of the hated enemy and the achievement of revenge.

From a report by a British diplomat in Paris, June 1919.

SOURCE G

The fundamental falsehood on which the Versailles Treaty is built is the theory that Germany was entirely responsible for the war. No fair-minded student of the war and its causes can accept this; but the propaganda story of Germany's guilt has been preached so persistently from churches, newspapers and Parliament that the bulk of our people have come to regard it as an obvious truth which justifies the provisions of the most brutal and unjust Treaty in the world's history.

From a speech at a meeting of the Union of Democratic Control, November 1920. The Union of Democratic Control was an important British anti-war organisation in favour of international understanding and co-operation.

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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 Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

2 Study Sources B and C.

Does Source C mean that Lloyd George was wrong in Source B? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How far are the messages of these two cartoonists the same? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source F.

Are you surprised by this source? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

5 Study Source G.

How useful is 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 the victorious powers were happy with the Treaty of Versailles? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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