Cambridge Assessment International Education

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HISTORY **0470/23**

Paper 2 **October/November 2023**

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

HOW FAR WAS SERBIA RESPONSIBLE FOR THE OUTBREAK OF WAR WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1914?

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

Background Information

Relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia were already tense in the years before the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. Austria-Hungary saw Serbia and the Serbs living within its own borders as threats to its fragile empire, while Serbia feared that Austria-Hungary threatened its existence.

Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, was assassinated by Serb nationalists on 28 June 1914. With German support (the German 'blank cheque' of 5 July), Austria issued an ultimatum to Serbia on 23 July. Austria rejected Serbia's reply and declared war on Serbia on 28 July. Within weeks all the major European powers were at war.

How far was Serbia to blame for the outbreak of war with Austria-Hungary?

SOURCE A

The murderers of Franz Ferdinand were intent on using violence to destroy Austro-Hungarian rule over Bosnian Serbs. Austria-Hungary was quick to blame the assassination on Serb nationalism. It decided that Serbia was to be punished despite the fact that there was no evidence linking the Serb government to the murder. In fact, the Serbs immediately condemned the assassins and promised to try any person found in Serbia who was involved. Serbia did not want a war at this time. However, Austria-Hungary was determined to use the assassination to crush Serbia and over-reacted. Austria-Hungary's military leaders – who were most to blame for the conflict – saw the assassination by a Bosnian Serb as an excuse to conquer and destroy Serbia.

Serbia's sovereignty would be destroyed if it accepted the terms of the Austrian ultimatum in full, but any reply other than complete acceptance would give Austria-Hungary its excuse for war. Serbia was ready to agree to all points of the ultimatum but Russia persuaded it not to agree to one of the terms. This gave Austria-Hungary an excuse to declare war on Serbia on 28 July.

From a history book.

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SOURCE B

Serbia was a threat to Austria-Hungary. Serbian nationalism and expansionism were profoundly disruptive forces and Serbian backing for the Black Hand terrorists was irresponsible. Serb nationalists, both in Serbia and Bosnia, plotted to get the Austrians out of Bosnia. The assassination plot was part of a bigger plan to provoke Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia. Russia would leap to Serbia's aid and Bosnia would win independence from Austria. The Head of Serbian Military Intelligence masterminded the assassination. The Serb government was aware of the plot but did little to stop it.

Austria-Hungary's over-reaction to the assassination meant that it was only slightly less responsible for the war. It sent an ultimatum which threatened Serbian sovereignty. The Serbs wrote their reply in such a way as to give the impression of making significant concessions, but in reality they rejected most of the points. This was their decision and there is no evidence that Russia altered the terms of the Serbian reply. The aims of the Serbs were made clear when, on 4 September, all Serbian ambassadors received instructions to work on the creation 'of a strong South-West Slav state, which was to cover all Croats, Serbs and Slovenes'.

From a recent history book.

SOURCE C

A cartoon published in Austria-Hungary in July 1914. The word on the sleeve is 'Austria', while the words at the bottom say, 'Serbia must die!'

SOURCE D

The goodwill which Austria-Hungary has shown towards Serbia did not restrain it. Serbia continued to allow propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on 28 June, when the Heir to the Monarchy fell victim to a plot hatched in Belgrade. Because of this the Imperial Government has felt compelled to take urgent steps to force the Serbian Government to stop the terrorist movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial Government is convinced that in taking this step they will be in full agreement with all civilised nations, who cannot permit assassination to become a weapon that can be used in political disputes, nor the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements based in Belgrade.

An explanatory letter, attached to a copy of the ultimatum to Serbia, sent to all the major European powers by the Austro-Hungarian Government, 23 July 1914.

SOURCE E

The ultimatum of the Austro-Hungarian government goes far beyond my worst expectations. Its authors are under the influence of the military party and the Austro-Hungarian Army. Such a lack of moderation will attract the sympathies of the great mass of European public opinion to Serbia, in spite of the horror caused by the murders of Sarajevo. Even in Berlin, the Austro-Hungarian demands are considered excessive. 'Austria-Hungary', says one German newspaper, 'will have to prove the serious accusations which it brings against Serbia by publishing the results of its judicial inquiry.'

It is improbable that the Austro-Hungarian statesmen should have made up their minds to take such a dangerous step without having consulted the German government, and without having obtained the assent of the Emperor William. The Emperor has given a free hand to his allies in spite of the risk of bringing on a European conflict.

A letter from the Belgian ambassador in Berlin to the Belgian government, 24 July 1914.

SOURCE F

Čabrinović confesses that he was the first of the conspirators to hurl a bomb against the Archduke's carriage. Princip confesses he fired two shots by which the Archduke and his wife received fatal wounds. Both confess that the act was done with intent to murder.

Only one of the bombs was used. The remaining five bombs came later into the possession of the police. In the opinion of the judicial experts these bombs are Serbian and were made for military purposes. They are identical with the 21 bombs which were found in Bosnia in 1913 partly in their original packing, which proved without a doubt that they came from the Serbian Army depot of Kragujevatz. It is thus proved that the bombs which were used in the attempt against the Archduke also came from the depot at Kragujevatz. Grabež quite spontaneously called the grenades 'Kragujevatz bombs'.

From the official Austrian Report on the assassination, published in July 1914.
Čabrinović, Princip and Grabež were three of the conspirators.

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SOURCE G

THE POWER BEHIND.

AUSTRIA (*at the ultimatum stage*). "I DON'T QUITE LIKE HIS ATTITUDE. SOMEBODY MUST BE BACKING HIM."

A cartoon published in a British magazine, 29 July 1914. The bear represents Russia. The word 'Servia' means 'Serbia'.

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 source published in July 1914? 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 source to a historian studying the assassination of Franz Ferdinand? 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 Serbia was to blame for war breaking out with Austria-Hungary? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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Option B: Twentieth century topic

WAS THE BERLIN WALL CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT EAST GERMANS ESCAPING TO WEST BERLIN?

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

Background Information

The construction of the Berlin Wall by the East Germans began on 13 August 1961. Berlin was surrounded by communist East Germany and the Wall cut off West Berlin from East Germany and East Berlin. The immediate effect of the Wall was to prevent East Germans from travelling or emigrating to West Germany.

According to the East Germans the Wall was an 'anti-fascist protective barrier', designed to protect East Germans from the aggressive West and from Western agents and spies. It was claimed that East Berliners were being lured into West Berlin where they were exploited. They also claimed that West Berliners were buying cheap state-subsidised goods in East Berlin, and that Western spies and ex-Nazis were able to get into East Berlin to undermine the communist state. The West rejected these claims and argued that the Wall was designed to stop East Berliners fleeing to West Berlin. Between 1949 and 1961 some 2.5 million East Germans moved from East Germany to West Germany, many of them through Berlin.

What was the main reason why the Berlin Wall was built?

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SOURCE A

A cartoon from a magazine published in the Soviet Union in 1961 just after the Berlin Wall was constructed. The words on the wall say, 'Democratic Berlin'. The men are saying, 'Help! Our intentions are blocked!' The badge above the door is the emblem of East Germany.

SOURCE B

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The front cover of an American magazine, August 1962.

SOURCE C

On 13 August, East German authorities put into effect measures limiting movement at the boundary of the western sectors and the Soviet sector of Berlin. The US Government considers that these measures are illegal. It does not accept that the Soviet sector of Berlin forms a part of the so-called 'German Democratic Republic'. By the admission of the East German authorities, these measures are motivated by the fact that an ever-increasing number of inhabitants of East Germany wish to leave this territory. The reasons for this are simply the internal difficulties in East Germany.

The East German authorities claim these measures are 'in the interests of the German peoples'. It is obvious that no Germans think this is so. This would become clear if all Germans were allowed a free choice. The US Government expects the Soviet Government to put an end to these illegal measures which can only increase existing tension and dangers.

A note from the US Government to the Soviet Government, 17 August 1961.

SOURCE D

The Soviet Government fully supports the actions of the Government of East Germany which established control on the border with West Berlin in order to bar the way for subversive activity being carried out from West Berlin. West Berlin has become a centre of spying, and political and economic provocations against East Germany and the Soviet Union. Buying up valuable goods and foodstuffs in East Germany and exporting them to West Berlin was on an enormous scale and inflicted colossal damage upon the population and national economy of East Germany. The open border with West Berlin cost the workers of East Germany 31 billion marks.

The West German government led from West Berlin an army of recruiters who, by deception, bribery, and blackmail, caused residents of East Germany to migrate to West Germany. If the defensive measures on the East German border with West Berlin create temporary inconveniences for the city's population, blame for this rests entirely with West Germany.

A note from the Soviet Government to the US Government, 18 August 1961.

SOURCE E

In East Berlin big crowds built up again today at the Brandenburg Gate. The East Germans moved up six armoured cars and a high-pressure water gun, and started moving the crowd of several hundred further from the Gate.

The United States today looked at the problem of Berlin's closed border with mixed feelings as the Government prepared for a period of tension over developments in Germany. Officially the US was angry over the closure of the Berlin borders by the East German Communists, but unofficially there were statements of jubilation at what it saw as an admission of failure by East Germany. President Kennedy issued a statement saying that the East German authorities were trying to remedy communist failures by the dangerous course of threats against the freedom of West Berlin. However, some members of the US government view the closing of the border as a favourable sign for the West because it reflected the dislike of communism of the East German people.

An account by a British journalist working in Berlin, 14 August 1961. The Wall passed by the western side of the Brandenburg Gate where one of the East German checkpoints was set up.

SOURCE F

A cartoon published in an American newspaper, 30 August 1961.

SOURCE G

It all worked without any problems on 13 August! The measures to ensure peace caught our enemies by surprise.

A power has developed in Germany that can stand against barbaric militarism. Ulbricht established peace when he closed the doors to the warmongers by bringing order to the border.

The militarists suffered a defeat! That is good, since they are the cause of the misfortunes of the German nation. Brandt has supported luring human beings away from East Berlin and stealing children.

We did our work thoroughly on 13 August. One must be thorough when fighting militarism. It benefits the whole nation. We will build peace in a united Germany.

From material given to Communist Party supporters in East Germany to use in the election of September 1961. All the candidates standing in the election were approved by the East German Communist Party. Ulbricht was leader of East Germany. Brandt was Mayor of West Berlin.

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 similar are the impressions of the Berlin Wall given by these two sources? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D prove that the claims of the American government in Source C were wrong? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

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

4 Study Source F.

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

5 Study Source G.

How useful is this source to a historian studying the Berlin Wall? 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 Berlin Wall was built to prevent East Germans escaping to West Berlin? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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