Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/13**

Paper 1 Document Question **May/June 2024**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **one** question from **one** section only.
  - Section A: European option
  - Section B: American option
  - Section C: International option
- 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 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **8** pages.

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Answer **one** question from **one** section only.

Section A: European option

The Industrial Revolution in Britain, 1750–1850

1 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

The new machines have thrown thousands of us out of work. We are brought into great distress and are not able to support our families. We therefore request that self-interest may be laid aside, and that you pay attention to the following facts. Here, the number of machines exceeds all belief, being no less than one hundred and seventy! Each machine will do as much work in twelve hours as ten men can in that time do by hand. In total, four thousand men are left to find a living however they can and must rely on the support of the parish if they cannot.

In addition, the damage to the cloth is great and its quality is poorer. We could list many more evils, but we would hope that the sensible part of mankind, not biased by vested interest, must see the dreadful impact of these machines. Depopulation must be the consequence and trade will be lost.

A petition written by woollen textile workers in Leeds, 1786.
Leeds was a major centre of wool manufacture in the north of England.

Source B

In the manufacture of woollen textiles, new machines have reduced manual labour by nearly one-third, and each new machine, at its first introduction, caused alarm to the working people. Yet each has contributed to advance wages and to increase trade. If an attempt was made to deprive us of the use of these machines, there is no doubt every person engaged in the business would defend them.

We owe it to ourselves, to the town and to the nation, to declare that we will protect and support the use of the proposed improvements in textile production by every legal means in our power. If after all, contrary to our expectations, the introduction of machinery should cause a temporary shortage of work, we have unanimously agreed to give support to such workmen who are settled inhabitants of this parish, and who give no opposition to the use of new machines.

From a letter published by woollen cloth merchants from Leeds, 1791.

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Source C

Mechanisation in the cotton industry has introduced great changes into the manners and habits of the people. The machine workers, being thrown together in great numbers, have their minds sharpened by constant communication. Conversations wander over a variety of topics such as the field of politics and the character of the government. From being only a few degrees above cattle in their scale of intellect, they have become political citizens.

The constant effort to obtain the best wages for their labour, the excitement which the higher wages for fine manufactures and skilful workmanship bring, and the belief that they depend on their own exertions, produce in them a spirit of freedom and independence. This guarantees good conduct and gives the workers a consciousness of the value of character and of their own weight and importance.

From a history of the cotton industry, published in Manchester in 1823.

Source D

With these inventions, since improved from year to year, the victory of machine work over hand work in the chief branches of English industry was won. On the one hand, the consequences of this were a rapid fall in the price of manufactured goods, prosperity of commerce and manufacture, the conquest of nearly all the unprotected foreign markets and a great increase in national wealth. On the other hand, it led to a rapid growth of the proletariat, the destruction of security of employment for the working class, demoralisation and political agitation. A single clumsy machine, such as the spinning jenny, brought about a deterioration in the social condition of the lower classes. It is not surprising that an interdependent system of finely adjusted machinery which receives raw material and turns out woven goods has produced a bigger change.

From a book about the working class in England written by Engels, based on his experience of visiting England during 1842–44.
Engels was a close friend of Karl Marx.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Source **A** and Source **B**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about attitudes towards developments in the woollen industry. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

How far do these sources show that mechanisation brought about social and economic benefits? [25]

Section B: American option

The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal policies, 1920–41

2 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

Dear Mr President,

You have told us to spend our money to end the Depression, but you did not tell us what to use for money. You tell us working men to build homes, in face of the fact that nearly every working man has had his home taken off him. Two men a day are taking their lives out of despair in this city of Detroit, and hundreds are starving to death. Yet one of America's richest men made $259 million last year. You came to our city and stopped our soldier boys from getting their promised bonus. You are a millionaire with $12 million trying to stop some soldiers getting their bonus when they do not have $12 to their name.

From a letter to President Hoover from an unemployed toolmaker, September 1931.
A White House official marked it 'No use answering'.

Source B

My reasons for demanding the impeachment of Mr Mellon, the Secretary to the Treasury, and his removal from office are simple. He is a ruthless and hard-hearted man. He has abused his great office of state. His motives for ensuring that more than $2 billion of taxes were refunded to banks and corporations were dishonest ones. He owned banks that collected those refunds. Such corruption must be eliminated. All are aware that it is his influence over the President that has led to the absence of any effective policies to ease the growing Depression. His 'leave-it-alone' views will not solve our problems. We are assured that his Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) will bring relief. It will not. It is designed by rich men like him to protect only the rich. We are told by Mr Hoover, in order to justify his own inaction, that this Depression will 'cleanse' our economy. It will not. It will starve us.

From a speech in the House of Representatives by a Democratic Congressman, January 1932.

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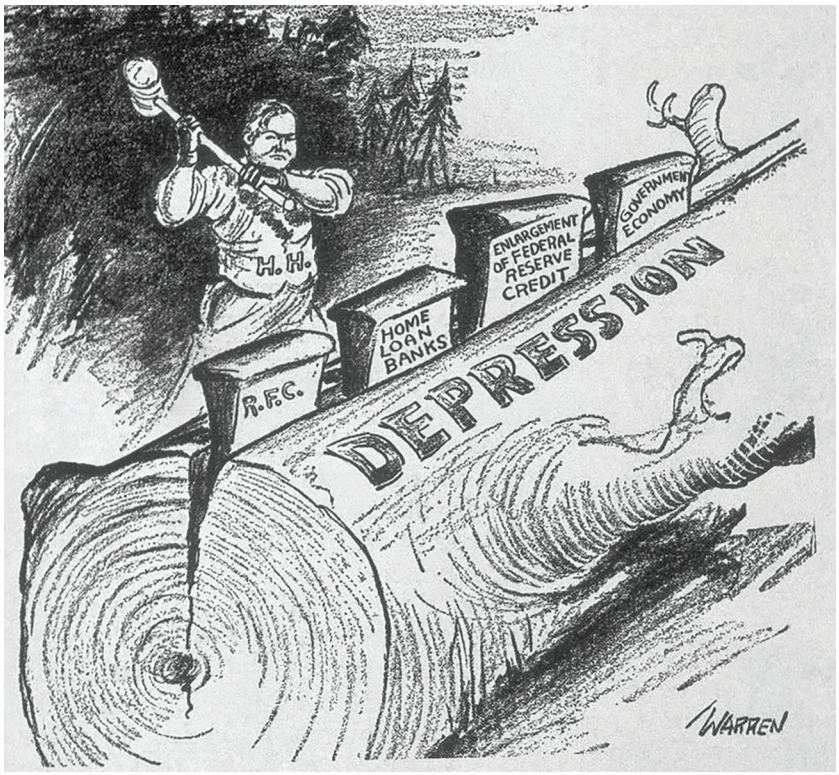
Source C



A cartoon published in a newspaper, July 1932.

Source D

Mr Mellon was not hard-hearted. He was generous and sympathetic with all suffering. His formula for responding to the crashing economy, 'leave-it-alone', arose not from indifference to suffering but from sympathy for it. He felt that there would be less suffering if his policies were pursued. I fully supported this view. Slumps have vital, ultimately beneficial, work to do. They must be left alone to do it. People will then work harder and live a more moral life. Prosperity has coddled and corrupted people; the slump will reform them. It will restore order, morality, and prosperity. I was more than content to keep him in office as Secretary to the Treasury in my administration as I considered him to be an honest and incorruptible public servant who put the interests of the country before his own. The RFC was an example of this. The attempted impeachment by the Democrats was unnecessary and spiteful. To avoid such controversy in a crisis, I rewarded his long public service by making him Ambassador to London.

From 'The Memoirs of Herbert Hoover, the Great Depression', published in 1954.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Source **B** and Source **D**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about Secretary Mellon. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

To what extent do the sources support the view that President Hoover did little to try and solve the Depression? [25]

Section C: International option

The League of Nations and international relations in the 1920s

3 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

A cartoon in a British newspaper, December 1925.

Source B

The Locarno Conference was supposed to have eliminated all the contradictions between the victors and the defeated, but it only aggravated them. There is talk about pacifism, there is talk about peace among the states of Europe. Briand and Chamberlain embrace, Stresemann lavishes compliments on Britain. That is all nonsense.

Germany as an armed force no longer exists; she has been disarmed. Nevertheless, the growth of armaments in the victor countries is proceeding as never before. How, for example, is the monstrous growth of the air force in France and of the navy in Britain, America and Japan to be explained? What has the League of Nations done to put a stop to this furious growth of armaments?

The rulers of Europe are now trying to cover up this fact with shouting about pacifism. But I have already said what this pacifism is worth. The Bolsheviks have been demanding disarmament ever since the time of Genoa.

From an address by Stalin to the Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, December 1925.

Source C

The German government and public have followed with great interest the efforts which the League of Nations has made to reduce armaments. Although, until now, these efforts have not succeeded, we hope that this conference will mark the beginning of a new era.

The problem is of peculiar and special interest for Germany. In the Treaty of Versailles, the chapter concerning our disarmament is preceded by a declaration to the effect that the object of Germany's disarmament is to be the first step of a general plan of disarmament to be undertaken by the League of Nations. We have faithfully complied. No accusations made against us by the foreign press have been proved, and in any case, how could a few thousand rifles alter the fact that Germany is disarmed? Our forces lack all the equipment necessary for modern warfare and are no longer sufficient to guarantee national security.

From a speech by the German delegate to the committee preparing for the League of Nations Disarmament Conference, May 1926.

Source D

Russia is involved in the illegal activities of the German army and the associated secret armed groups. A rather disconcerting fact is that in November this year several ships arrived at Stettin from Russia. Their cargoes consisted of arms and ammunition, apparently for the German army. To what extent can the German government be held responsible? These activities were carried out with the knowledge of officers in the German army and some high officials, at least, in the ministry of war. They are consistent with the policy begun by the Germans at Rapallo, but inconsistent with the policies of the present foreign minister, Stresemann. The German government is genuinely concerned by them and determined to end them immediately, so, sensational as they are, they can soon be seen as belonging to the past.

From an article by a British newspaper's correspondent in Germany, December 1926.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

(a) Read Source **C** and Source **D**.

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about German disarmament after the Treaty of Versailles. [15]

(b) Read **all** of the sources.

'Worldwide disarmament was achievable after the agreement at Locarno.' How far do the sources support this view? [25]

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