Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

HISTORY **9489/12**

Paper 1 Document Question **February/March 2023**

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.

DC (LK/CB) 311587/2
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Answer **one** question from **one** section only.

Section A: European option

France, 1774–1814

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

Source A

The castles which dominate our provinces and swallow up large estates, possess misused rights of hunting, fishing and cutting wood. These castles still conceal the proud gentlemen who impose their own taxes in addition to those of the monarch, and who oppress all too easily the poor downtrodden peasant. The rest of the nobility surround the throne to beg eternally for pensions and positions. They want everything for themselves – favours, employments and privileges. They will not allow the common people to have either promotion or reward, whatever their ability or their services to their country.

From a book published in France in 1788.

Source B

A cartoon published in France in 1789.
The words on the stone read 'Taille, Impôts and Corvées' which were all types of taxation.

Source C

The Estates-General shall meet at three-yearly intervals. Public opinion appears to have recognised the necessity for voting by head to compensate for the disadvantages of distinction of orders.

All men are equal in rights. Law exists only to guarantee to each individual the ownership of his property and the safety of his person. No citizen may be arrested or punished except by legal judgement. No citizen, not even a soldier, may be dismissed without a trial. No citizen may be arrested, nor his home entered, as a consequence of lettres de cachet*. The civil and religious liberty of each man, his independence of every other authority except that of the law, prohibits all enquiry into his opinions, speech, writings and actions, provided they do not disturb public order and do not harm the rights of others.

Any special tax, whether personal or on real estate, such as the poll tax, military service, forced labour or the billeting of troops, shall be replaced by general taxes paid equally by citizens of all classes. Customs duty shall only be charged at the point of admission to the Kingdom, and barriers shall be withdrawn.

From the Cahier of the Third Estate of Paris, 1789.
**Lettres de cachet were arrest warrants, signed by the King, which allowed immediate imprisonment of the suspect without trial.*

Source D

Votes shall be cast in the Estates-General by order and not by head. Deputies shall call for the Estates-General to be regularly recalled, every five years at the latest.

The liberty of the citizen being the most precious of all possessions and most sacred of all rights, all arbitrary commands and all lettres de cachet issued by the sovereign or his ministers shall be declared illegal and their use forbidden forever. As an integral part of civil liberty, every kind of writing may be printed and published, on condition that the author, publisher or printer puts his name to it and answers personally for anything that may be said in them contrary to religion, morality and the honour of the citizens. Deputies of the order shall work together to their utmost to promote the support of religion, the respect due to divine worship, the very needful restoration of morality and of national education.

While waiting for better times which may permit the abolition of the salt tax, the deputies shall ask for a reduction in the price of salt.

From the Cahier of the Second Estate of Roussillon, 1789.

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

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

Compare these two sources as evidence about the opinions of members of the Estates-General on the rights of men. [15]

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

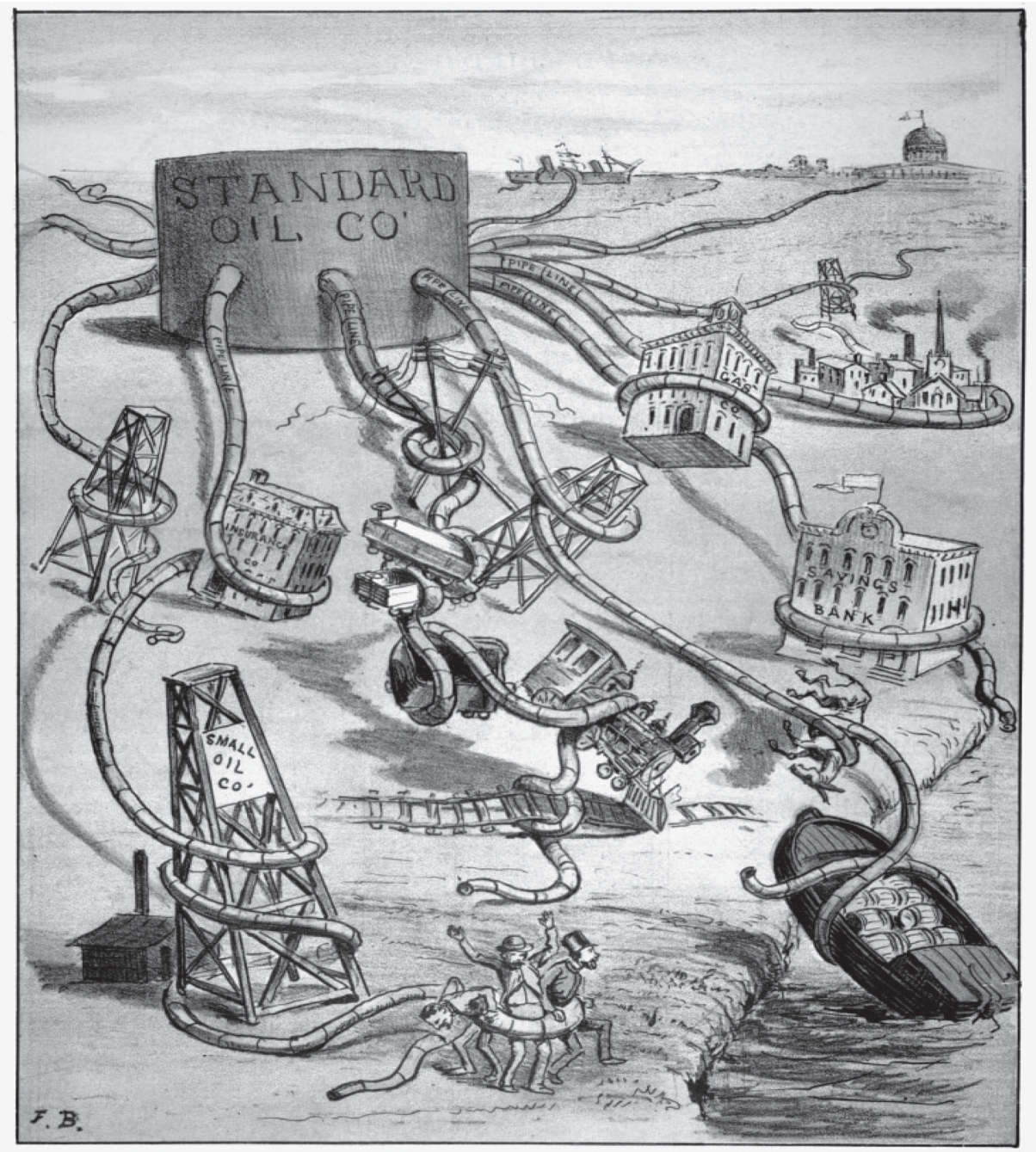
How far do these sources agree that taxation was the main cause of discontent before the Revolution? [25]

Section B: American option

The Gilded Age and Progressive Era, 1870s to 1920

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

Source A



A cartoon entitled 'The Monster Monopoly', published in 1884.

Source B

The effects of competition in regulating oil prices were unsatisfactory. Competition might prevent average prices from going too high or low, but it did not prevent wide fluctuations which caused great damage to the economy as a whole. A man will not invest unless he can get a satisfactory return and wide fluctuations prevented investment. The efforts of groups such as Standard Oil to prevent cutthroat competition were justified to an extent. They gave stability, prevented great price fluctuations and the waste of capital. Standard Oil wisely keeps its prices low to discourage harmful competition from undercutting them. Oil prices have actually fallen simply because there is no competition in the oil industry. This fall will benefit all.

From an article entitled 'Trusts' in the 'Commercial and Financial Chronicle', published in Chicago, 28 July 1888.

Source C

While possibly justified in wishing to eliminate wasteful middlemen, the methods Rockefeller used to dispose of competitors were ruthless. Initially he was prepared to negotiate openly and buy out his rivals, but when his offers were declined, he resorted to other methods. The prices he actually paid were usually between a third and a half of their real value. He argued that he did not fear competition. However, when competition was met he would simply cut off all supplies to rival oil dealers. Their freight rates would triple as Rockefeller controlled the railroads. If they used other methods of transport, these shipments were 'lost'. Grocery stores were told 'If you do not buy our oil, we will open a grocery store next to you and sell goods at below cost and put you out of business.' When this happened, the new stores' prices were higher than the closed neighbours.

The marketing methods of Standard Oil are efficient. Waste is eliminated. Immense savings are brought to the refining monopoly and prices are stabilised and supply guaranteed. However, one man is now in a position to control both the price and supply of a vital commodity, and this should not be tolerated in a modern economy.

From a book by a journalist critic of Standard Oil, 1894.

Source D

Standard Oil is successful because of its policy of making the volume of its business large through the quality and cheapness of its products. It uses the most efficient method of manufacture. It invests in new methods for cheapening transport and delivery of oil. It has sought new markets and spent vast sums holding its market against foreign competitors. It cares for its workers when sick and pensions them when old. It has never had any important strikes. It has brought immense benefit to the American economy. This so-called 'Octopus' has always paid what it owed. It has never begged for any support or used stock-selling schemes. It has been said that the company has crushed out its competitors, but we have always had hundreds of competitors. We have always negotiated fairly and openly with possible competitors and paid a fair price for their businesses. There may have been occasions when young employees were over-enthusiastic in pursuing sales, but this was against company policy.

From John D Rockefeller's 'Random Reminiscences', published in 1909.

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence of Standard Oil's methods of dealing with its competitors. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the idea that Standard Oil brought great benefits to the US economy? [25]

Section C: International option

Empire and the emergence of world powers, 1870–1919

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

Source A

The friendship of the United States is appreciated by Japan, and we have derived great benefits from it throughout this deplorable war. Japan does not seek territorial expansion nor dictatorial supremacy; our policy in East Asia will be in exact agreement with Britain and the United States. We intend for our own good and the good of the world to cooperate in forcing upon Korea and China the same benefits of modern development that have, in the past, been forced upon us. We have no more selfish motive than a simple desire for our own commercial and educational betterment. China and Korea are both atrociously misgoverned. They are in the hands of corrupt officials whose ignorance and narrow-mindedness are a menace to political stability in the region. These conditions we will endeavour to correct at the earliest possible date, by persuasion and education, if possible; by force, if necessary.

From 'Japan's Policy Abroad', an article in the New York Times by the Japanese prime minister, July 1905.

Source B

President Roosevelt called upon Japan and Russia, in the name of humanity, to meet at Portsmouth to discuss terms of peace. The Tokyo government, after long discussion, decided upon a generous course, which at once won the applause of the whole civilised world. It conceded every point in dispute, gave up its demand for reparations, gave up half of the island of Sakhalin, and, though triumphantly victorious in the war, accepted terms of peace dictated by the nation it had conquered, all 'in the name of humanity'. Russia had won the victory on the face of it, but the historian will credit to Japan the greater and the real victory, a victory of vast moral and humanitarian significance.

The Treaty of Portsmouth brought to an end a struggle that cost hundreds of thousands of lives, billions of dollars and completely changed the political power in East Asia.

From 'The Japan–Russia War', by a British war correspondent, published in 1905.

Source C

I resolved to base my tactics on winning the sympathy of the Americans. From Portsmouth, I sent a telegram to our Foreign Minister: 'Peace-loving public opinion will recognise that Russia was right in refusing to pay war reparations. It will not side with us on Sakhalin, which is in the hands of the Japanese, and which we have no means to recover.'

Until the last day of the Conference I was still in the dark as to whether the Japanese would sign. My sleep was filled with nightmares. The Treaty of Portsmouth was a heavy blow to our national pride. President Roosevelt's sympathies were with the Japanese. To enhance his own popularity for having called for the conference, he wanted peace, but a peace advantageous for the Japanese. It did not occur to him that a Japan set on increasing its strength was not exactly to the best interests of the United States.

From the memoirs of Russia's negotiator at the Portsmouth Conference, published in 1921.

Source D

In Washington there was a growing uneasiness. President Roosevelt wrote, 'If Japan is careful, it can become one of the leaders of the family of great nations; but if Japan tries to gain from its victory in the Russo–Japanese War more than it should, it will provoke all the great powers, and it cannot successfully face an allied world.'

Early in October 1905 I was sent to join my father, who was an observer of the Russo–Japanese War, to measure the strength of the Japanese Army. I met all the great Japanese commanders: grim, silent, aloof men of iron character and unshakeable purpose. But I had the uneasy feeling that the proud leaders were, through their victories, planting the seed of eventual Japanese conquest of East Asia. Having conquered Korea and Formosa, they would eventually strike for control of the Pacific and domination of East Asia.

From the memoirs of US General Douglas MacArthur, 1964.

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

(a) Read Sources **B** and **C**.

Compare and contrast the views expressed in these two sources about the Treaty of Portsmouth. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that, by 1905, Japan was determined to dominate East Asia? [25]

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