Cambridge Assessment International Education

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

**HISTORY** **9489/13**

Paper 1 Document Question **October/November 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. Any blank pages are indicated.

DC (CE/FC) 337470/1
© UCLES 2024

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 Select Committee report on the Petition of the Millowners was brought up. The substance of the report was that there existed between millworkers in certain districts a combination which was dangerous to the public and which the owners did not have the power to address.

One of the MPs proposed that a Bill should be brought in to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the mills. Mr Wilberforce said that he did not object to the principle of this idea, but he asked whether it should be extended to make it general against all combinations of workmen. He regarded these combinations as a disease in our society.

The Chancellor said it was his intention to provide a remedy to an evil of very serious magnitude by which he meant that of unlawful combination among workmen in general. This practice had become much too widespread and was likely, if unchecked, to produce very serious mischief.

*From a report of a debate in the British Parliament in 1799.*
*Combinations were groups of workers who joined together to protect their members from unemployment and reductions in wages.*

### Source B

During the short time I spent in Nottingham, not twelve hours passed without some fresh act of violence. On the day I left I was informed that forty weaving frames had been broken the preceding evening without resistance and without detection.

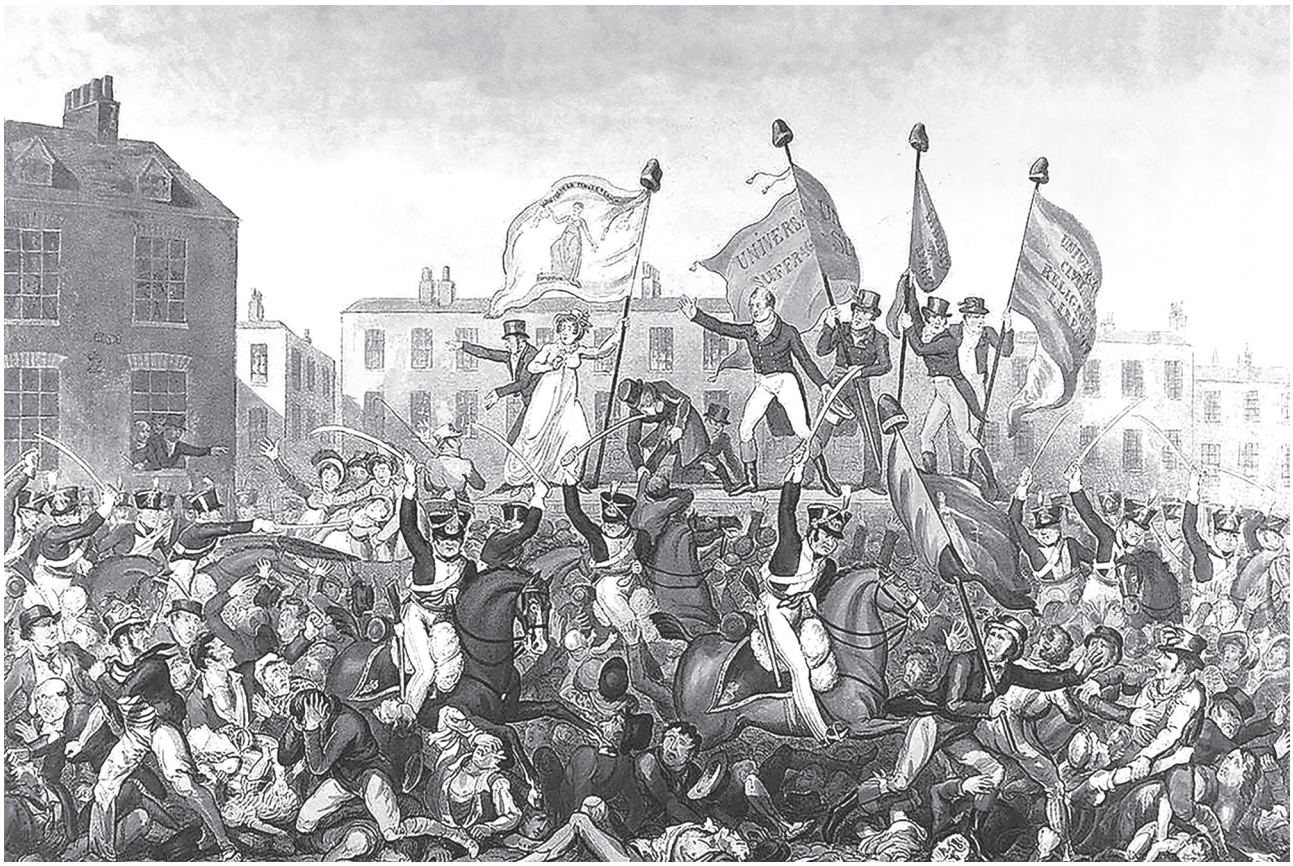
It cannot be denied that these outrages have arisen from circumstances of unparalleled distress. The perseverance of these miserable weavers proves that nothing but absolute poverty could have driven a large, once honest and industrious, section of society into the commission of excesses so hazardous to themselves, their families and the community.

Had proper meetings been held in the earlier stages of these riots, had the grievances of these men and their masters been fairly and properly considered, I think that means might have been devised to restore these workmen to their occupations and tranquillity to the country.

*From a speech made in the British Parliament, February 1812.*

© UCLES 2024

**Source C**



*An illustration of the Peterloo Massacre published by a supporter of Henry Hunt who was due to speak at the meeting pictured, August 1819.*

**Source D**

The first action of the Battle of Manchester is over and, I am happy to say, has ended in the complete defeat of the enemy. Hunt made his appearance with a rabble which numbered around 3000. The magistrates decided to take Hunt into custody but the mob attempted to resist. The military were at hand and rushed upon them. The number of the mob that were rode over might have been very great. I don't know that any were killed. I am sorry to say one of the soldiers on horseback was shot dead and three of the constables were badly wounded. The mob fired shots from the tops of the houses and out of the windows, which were returned by our infantry. I was much amused to see the way in which the cavalry knocked the mob about. The instant they saw a dozen mobbites together, they rode at them and gave them a good thrashing.

*An account of the Peterloo Massacre by Major Dyneley, 16 August 1819. Dyneley was in command of one of the detachments of troops.*

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 the Peterloo Massacre. [15]

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

'There was widespread support for working-class demands.' How far do these sources agree? [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**

*A cartoon entitled 'What We Need is a New Pump', published in a newspaper, 1935.*

**Source B**

Those who defend the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) always argue that we should ignore the fact that it is illegal and only focus on its benefits. We agree that it has assisted in the temporary provision of cheaper and more available electric power. We agree that the agricultural programme linked to the TVA is dealing with flooding and soil erosion. We agree that it has created some jobs and preserved others. However, it is compelling farmers to plough up their land and plant what they do not want to plant. It has only consulted those who they know will benefit from the TVA. The real motive behind it is the federal government trying to control agriculture in the interests of its supporters.

The price paid by business for the TVA, and similar New Deal organisations, is too high. Competition in great industries has been destroyed. Men will not invest in any new business if government can dictate what a man can earn and his working conditions. These temporary measures will not secure the long-term future for any business or its employees.

*From a speech by a lawyer to the Supreme Court, March 1936.*

**Source C**

The TVA is one of those fine changes that has not come about by compulsion. It has been debated and discussed by all. There has been participation at all levels of government. No farmer was forced to join the conservation movement. There is no compulsion there. No workman was compelled to work under harsh conditions, or for less than his rightful wage. No citizen has lost any of those liberties that we value so highly in our democracy. It is a demonstration of what people can do in a democracy when they unite in a war against waste and insecurity. My intention when I put this legislation to Congress was not just to create and save jobs but also to help generate cheap power for all and deal with the terrible issues of soil erosion and flooding.

Together with the legislation of 1933–34 it has assisted in the diversification and distribution of industry. These acts have all improved the future lives and welfare of millions. Jobs were created and our banking system secured. We are on the road to the elimination of poverty. The great ambitions of the New Deal have been achieved.

*From a letter written by President Roosevelt, June 1940.*

**Source D**

While some New Deal organisations such as the National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the Civil Works Administration (CWA) did achieve much, others were badly administered and sometimes counterproductive. The ideas behind them were good. They restored confidence, reduced the danger of extremism, assisted in the reduction of unemployment and ended real despair. There were much needed reforms for banking and the Stock Market. There were, however, valid criticisms made of the 'Alphabet' administrations. They could be very bureaucratic, employing officials who often did little. Congressmen used them to reward local supporters and gain votes. Little was done to assist poor blacks in the South for fear of offending Roosevelt's powerful Democratic supporters there.

*From a book written by an investigative journalist, published in 1947.*
*He was a Democratic supporter and had been employed in the NRA and the CWA.*

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

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

Compare and contrast these two sources as evidence about the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). [15]

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

'The New Deal was a success.' How far do these sources support this view? [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**

In supporting the people of the Aaland Islands, Sweden had no desire to increase her territory, but only to defend the right of an island population to reunite with its mother-country. This population has declared its unanimous wish not to be bound to a country to which it had been joined by force of arms alone. We hoped that an institution, which was established to bring justice in international relationships, would apply the principle of self-determination to the Aaland Islands question and thus, by its first decision, would proclaim the dawn of a new international order.

The Swedish government fears that the Council has shaken confidence in the League. We believe that the settlement of the Aaland Islands question is unlikely to confer peace upon the Baltic area. Sweden is ready loyally to accept the decision but will not abandon the hope that the population of the Aaland Islands will at last have justice.

*From an address by the Swedish Prime Minister to the Council of the League of Nations, June 1921.*

**Source B**

We have reached a settlement on the Aaland Islands question, not without difficulty. Both the Swedes and the Finns were very obstructive. The settlement is just and fair and is so obviously framed in the interests of European peace that I have little doubt that it will stand. We succeeded in persuading the Finns to grant more autonomy to the Islands, which delights the Aalanders. The Finnish government would never have made these concessions to the Swedes, though they were prepared, after a little steady pressure, to make them to the Council of the League. Indeed, it is clear to me now that the dispute could never have been settled by the ordinary methods of diplomacy.

*From the diary of the British representative to the League Council, June 1921.*

**Source C**

Are we right to place so much faith in the League of Nations? What has it done so far to promote peace and confidence? It can only attain full powers when it includes all nations. But even in its short lifetime it has settled many controversial questions. One example was the Aaland Islands controversy. Though some were dissatisfied, the solution was accepted, preventing further trouble. The Silesian question between Germany and Poland has been settled – very badly according to some. But the settlement has not led to any further trouble. In the case of Poland and Lithuania, the League did not reach any settlement but the act of investigation in itself prevented them from taking up arms.

What if real issues arose between greater powers – would they yield to the arbitration of the League of Nations? Well, Germany is no small nation, and the victorious great powers were unable to reach agreement over Silesia.

*From Nansen's acceptance speech for the Nobel Peace Prize, December 1922. Nansen was the High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees.*

**Source D**

You want to restore confidence in the League. Take Vilna. The League of Nations says, 'You must not go to Vilna.' The Poles sent 20 000 troops there. It says, 'We are not responsible for them. They went against our will. They annexed Vilna.' This has now been accepted by the Council of Ambassadors. As to Galicia, the Council said to Poland, 'You must not go to Galicia and annex the 4 million inhabitants.' The Poles went ahead, under a French general, and nothing happened. When a telegram was sent to the general, he said he had not received it. Afterwards, he said, 'I have lost my code, and I do not know what your telegram means.' Meanwhile the army advanced, and Galicia was conquered. You really cannot expect Germany and Russia to have confidence in this organisation.

*From a speech by Lloyd George to the British Parliament, March 1925.*

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 the Aaland Islands question. [15]

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

How far do the sources support the view that, in the early 1920s, the League of Nations inspired confidence? [25]

**BLANK PAGE**

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of Cambridge Assessment. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is a department of the University of Cambridge.

© UCLES 2024