

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/02

Paper 2

May/June 2005

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours

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READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper has two options.

Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p8]

Option B: 20th Century topic [p9–p14]

Choose **one** of these options, and then answer **all** the questions on that topic.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

Option A: 19th Century topic

WAS GERMANY TO BLAME FOR THE FIRST WORLD WAR?

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

Background Information

In the summer of 1914 the First World War began. By the time it ended in 1918 over 20 million people had died. In 1919 the victorious powers announced in the Treaty of Versailles that Germany was guilty of causing the war. Since then there has been much disagreement about who was to blame for the First World War. Was Germany blamed simply because it lost the war or is there strong evidence in support of the view that Germany was responsible?

SOURCE A

A British cartoon published in 1889. 'Willie' is Kaiser Wilhelm. Queen Victoria of Britain was his grandmother.

SOURCE B



*A British cartoon published in March 1909.
'German Tar' is a German sailor. 'John Bull' represents Britain.*

SOURCE C



A British cartoon published in August 1911. The figure representing Germany is saying 'It's rock. I thought it was going to be paper.'

SOURCE D



A British cartoon published in 1914. Under the cartoon it said – ‘The German giant: “Heaven knows that I had to do this in self-defence. It was forced upon me.”’

SOURCE E

The Kaiser said that Austria must deal energetically with the Serbs otherwise she will lose control of the Slavs in her Empire. If Russia supports the Serbs, which she does, then war would be unavoidable for us. If Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey and Albania join Austria then we shall be free to fight the war with full fury against France. The fleet must prepare itself for the war against England.

General von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, agreed that war was unavoidable though he did urge a strong press campaign to ensure popular support for the forthcoming clash with the Entente Powers. Tirpitz requested that the ‘great fight’ be postponed for 18 months to allow the Kiel Canal to be completed.

That was the end of the conference. The result amounted to almost nothing. Moltke says: War the sooner the better, but he does not draw the logical conclusion from this, which is: To present Russia or France or both with an ultimatum which would unleash the war with right on our side.

Admiral von Muller’s notes from a meeting between the Kaiser and his top military advisers in 1912.

SOURCE F

You English are mad, mad, mad. What has come over you that you are so completely given to your suspicions. What more can I do than I have done? I repeat that I am a friend of England, but you make things difficult for me. My task is not the easiest. The feelings among large sections of the middle and lower classes of my own people are not friendly towards England. I strive to improve relations, and you reply that I am your enemy.

Your newspaper tells the people of England to reject my hand of friendship and suggests that my other hand holds a dagger. The events in Morocco are an excellent example of the way in which German action has been misrepresented. There has been nothing in Germany's recent action with regard to Morocco which goes against my declaration of my love for peace.

From an interview in 1908 between a journalist from an English newspaper and Kaiser Wilhelm. The interview was published in an English newspaper.

SOURCE G

Who authorised him to act that way? That is very stupid. It is none of his business, as it is solely the affair of Austria, what she plans to do. Later if her plans go wrong it will be said Germany did not support them! Let Tschirschky be good enough to drop this nonsense. The Serbs must be disposed of, and soon!

I frequently hear expressed the wish that at last the Serbs should be dealt with. That they should first be presented with a number of demands and if they do not accept them strong measures should be taken. I take every opportunity on every such occasion to advise quietly but seriously against too hasty steps. The chances of every kind of action should be carefully considered and it should be kept in mind that Austria-Hungary does not stand alone in the world, that it is her duty to think not only of her allies, but to take into consideration the entire European situation.

The writing on the right is from a report from Tschirschky, the German Ambassador in Vienna, to the German government, 30 June, 1914. The writing on the left shows the comments the Kaiser scribbled in the margin of the report.

SOURCE H

Just for a word – 'neutrality', a word which in war-time had so often been ignored – just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a brother nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. What Britain had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind whilst he was fighting for his life against two attackers. Britain must be held responsible for the terrible events that might happen.

Bethmann-Hollweg writing to the British Government in 1914. Bethmann-Hollweg was the German Chancellor.

SOURCE I

Britain brought upon itself a large share of the responsibility for the outbreak of war by its uncertainty about its attitude during the crisis. Britain could have preserved peace if it had in time made it clear to Bethmann-Hollweg its attitude in the event of the Austro-Serbian conflict spreading to the rest of Europe.

From Admiral von Tirpitz's memoirs published in 1919. Tirpitz was the member of the Kaiser's government in charge of Germany's navy (1897–1916).

SOURCE J

There is no evidence that a threatening attitude on our part would have turned Germany and Austria from the path on which they had entered. On the contrary the evidence is all the other way. Bethmann-Hollweg himself has rejected the idea that Germany made a miscalculation in depending on British neutrality. 'This', he writes, 'goes against the facts.'

Written by Herbert Asquith (British Prime Minister 1908–1916) in his book about the causes of the First World War, published in 1923.

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.

Do these two cartoons show that British feelings about Germany had remained the same between 1889 and 1909? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [6]

2 Study Sources C and D.

How similar were the reasons for publishing these cartoons? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

Does this source prove that Germany was determined to go to war? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [7]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Is one of these sources more reliable than the other about the Kaiser's true feelings? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

5 Study Sources H, I and J.

Does Source J show that Sources H and I cannot be trusted? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [9]

6 Study all the sources.

'Germany was to blame for the First World War.' How far do these sources provide convincing evidence for this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: 20th Century topic**WAS THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES FAIR AND JUST?**

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

Background Information

The Paris Peace Conference opened on 18 January 1919. The Treaty of Versailles, which dealt with Germany, was signed on 28 June 1919. The Allies were divided over what to do about Germany and their discussions contained much arguing. Was the treaty that resulted from these discussions fair and just?

SOURCE A

An American representative at Versailles wrote in his diary 'What a dreadful mess it is.' Georges Clemenceau was under attack in France for being outwitted by the English. Lloyd George knew that he was heading for a storm of criticism for his failure to obtain the huge reparation payments from the Germans which he had promised the British public. But Lloyd George had deeper concerns. He had come to fear that the treaty was too harsh, that perhaps it condemned Europe to another gigantic war.

Woodrow Wilson had first come to Paris with great hopes – the conference represented the opportunity he had always dreamed of – to completely remake the world according to the liberal and democratic ideas to which he had dedicated his life. But he had found the task so dominated with conflicting claims, hatreds, fears and greeds, that he was forced to settle for a compromise that satisfied no one.

A recent historian's description of the Big Three on the day after the Treaty of Versailles was signed.

SOURCE B

None of the Big Three lasted long after the Peace Conference. French voters thought that Clemenceau had not done enough and that Germany had been left alarmingly strong. Lloyd George lost the support of voters and never held office after 1922. Wilson returned to the USA to campaign for active American involvement in world affairs but America rejected the League of Nations.

However, the peace settlement addressed most problems. If organisations like the League of Nations did not work as successfully as the peacemakers hoped, the fault lay less with them than with the next generation of politicians.

A recent judgement about the Treaty of Versailles.

SOURCE C

What is difficult is to draw up a peace that will not provoke a struggle when those who took part in the war have passed away. If Germany feels unjustly treated, she will find ways of getting revenge. Injustice or arrogance in the hour of triumph will never be forgiven or forgotten. I am strongly opposed to transferring more Germans to the rule of some other nation than can possibly be helped.

From some private notes written by Lloyd George during the peace negotiations, March 1919.

SOURCE D

We have organised reparations where damage and injury have been inflicted, and we have established guarantees against the repetition of those crimes and horrors from which the world is just emerging. We have disarmed Germany; we have punished Germany. We have demonstrated that you cannot trample on national rights and liberties. This is the task we set ourselves, and I claim that this treaty will be a warning to nations not to repeat the actions by which Germany destroyed itself.

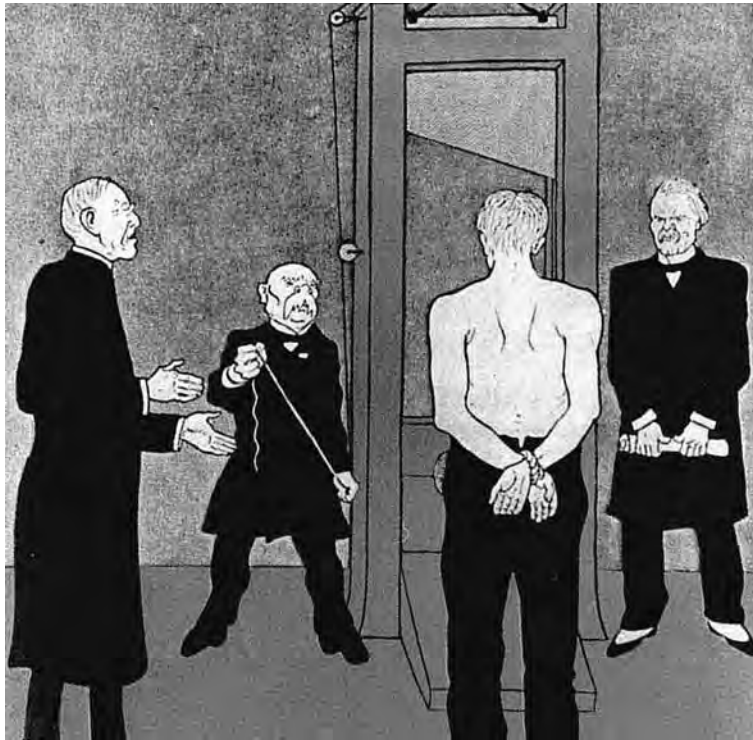
Lloyd George speaking to the British Parliament in July 1919.

SOURCE E



DER TAG!

A cartoon about the Treaty of Versailles published in a British newspaper, May 1919. 'Der Tag' means 'The Day'. People in Britain believed that German soldiers before 1914 celebrated 'The Day' when they would start on a victorious war against Britain.

SOURCE F

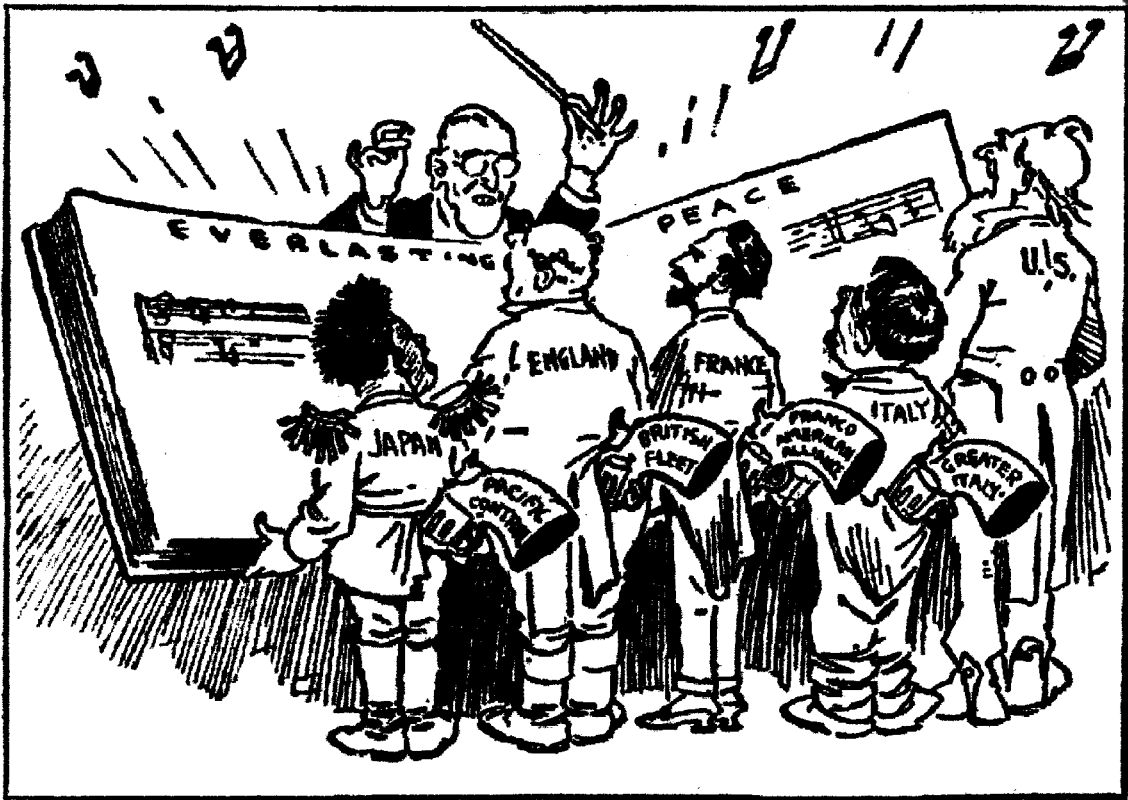
*A German cartoon from 1919 about the Treaty of Versailles.
The figure with his hands tied represents Germany.*

SOURCE G

One principle runs through the whole program. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and all nationalities, whether they be strong or weak. Without this principle there can be no international justice.

President Wilson speaking about the Fourteen Points in January 1918.

SOURCE H



REAR VIEW.

*A cartoon published in an American magazine on 30 August 1919.
The person doing the conducting is President Wilson.*

SOURCE I

**THE RECKONING.**

GERMAN: 'MONSTROUS, I CALL IT. WHY, IT'S FULLY A QUARTER OF WHAT WE WOULD HAVE MADE THEM PAY, IF WE'D WON.'

A British cartoon published in April 1919.

SOURCE J

It was a peace of revenge. It was full of injustice. It was incapable of fulfilment. It sowed a thousand seeds from which new wars might spring. The wild impossibility of extracting those vast reparations from the defeated enemy ought to have been obvious to the most ignorant schoolboy.

A British journalist writing in 1922.

SOURCE K

The Versailles Treaty was severe, but it is amazing that it was not more so. Thanks to Wilson's insistence, Germany lost remarkably little territory, considering how thoroughly she had lost the war. The real difficulty was not that the Treaty was exceptionally severe but that the Germans thought it was, and in time persuaded others that it was.

A historian writing in 1976.

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 does Source B support Source A? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [6]

2 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source D mean that Source C is unreliable? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources E and F.

Do you think these two cartoons were published for the same reason? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [7]

4 Study Sources G and H.

Are you surprised by the cartoonist's attitude towards President Wilson? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

5 Study Sources I, J and K.

Does the cartoon (Source I) show that Source J was right and Source K was wrong? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [9]

6 Study **all** the sources.

'The Treaty of Versailles was fair and just.' How far do these sources provide convincing evidence for this statement? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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