

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level
and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/1

PAPER 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2002

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A), and any **three** questions from Section B.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.

SECTION A: The Origins of World War I, 1870–1914

You **must** answer Question 1.

GERMANY’S AIMS BEFORE WORLD WAR I

1 Read the sources, and then answer the question.

Source A

The partners in the Alliance mutually promise peace and friendship, and will not enter an alliance or engagement directed against any one of their States.

They agree to an exchange of ideas on political and economic questions of a general nature which may arise, and they further promise one another mutual support within the limits of their own interests.

If one, or two, of the partners, without direct provocation on their part, should be attacked and engaged in a war with two or more other Great Powers, all the partners will go to war. If one partner is threatened by a country outside the Alliance, the other partners reserve the right to take part in the war, if they should see fit, to make common cause with their ally.

The Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, 1882.

Source B

War is part of God’s world-order. It involves the noblest virtues of men, courage, loyalty to duty and readiness for sacrifice – at the risk of one’s life. Without war the world would sink into a swamp of materialism. Further, I wholly believe that the gradual progress in morality must also be reflected in the waging of war.

In our day, an important step toward the attainment of the desired goal has been the introduction of universal military service, which has enlisted the educated classes in the army. Certainly, the raw and violence-prone elements have remained, but they no longer, as formerly, make up most of the army.

A letter to an international law expert from Count von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff from 1858 to 1888, written in the 1880s.

Source C

We don’t want to step on the toes of any foreign power, but at the same time we don’t want our own feet trampled by any foreign power (Shouts of ‘Bravo!’ from his listeners) and we don’t intend to be shoved aside by any foreign power, not in political nor in economic terms. (Lively applause.) It is time, high time, that we make it clear in our own minds what attitude we have to take and how we need to prepare ourselves in the face of the processes taking place around us. These will shape power relationships for the unforeseeable future. To stand inactively to one side, as we have done so often in the past, either from native modesty (Laughter) or because we were completely absorbed in our own internal arguments or for doctrinaire reasons – to stand dreamily to one side while other people split up the pie – we cannot and we will not do that. (Applause.) We cannot for the simple reason that we now have interests in all parts of the world.

The rapid growth of our population, the unprecedented increase of our industries, the hard work of our merchants, in short the mighty vitality of the German people have made us important in the world

economy and pulled us into international politics. If the British speak of a 'Greater Britain', if the French speak of a 'New France', if the Russians open up Asia; then we, too, have the right to a greater Germany ('Bravo!' from the right, laughter from the left), not in the sense of conquest, but indeed in the sense of peaceful extension of our trade. We cannot and will not allow the German people to be passed over. There is a lot of envy against us in the world: political envy and economic envy.

Bülow, the German Foreign Minister, in a speech to the Reichstag, 1899.

Source D

The Commission on War Guilt, after having examined a number of official documents relating to the origin of the World War, and to the violations of neutrality and of frontiers which began it, has decided that the responsibility for it lies wholly upon the Triple Alliance which declared war in a policy of aggression. The responsibility lies first on Germany and Austria, secondly on Turkey and Bulgaria. This responsibility is all the more serious because of the violation by Germany and Austria of the neutrality of Belgium, which they had guaranteed. It is increased by the violation of the frontiers of France and Serbia before the declaration of war.

The report of the Commission on War Guilt, set up by the victorious allies at the Versailles Peace Conference, 1919.

Source E

Germany did not pursue any aims either in Europe or elsewhere which could only be achieved by war. France aimed to recover Alsace-Lorraine and many French politicians also hoped to annex the Saar. Germany's preparations for war were on a considerably smaller scale than those of France, having regard to her political power, her geographical position, the extent of her unprotected frontiers and the number of her population. By her false statements regarding Germany's preparations for war, particularly about German mobilisation and by magnifying insignificant incidents on the frontier into invasions of French territory, France created the conditions necessary for war.

Count Monteglas, 'The Case for the Central Powers' (1925). He had been a member of the German delegation at the Versailles peace talks in 1919.

Now answer the following question.

'German foreign policy was unreasonably aggressive from 1880 to 1914.' Use Sources A-E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

SECTION B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 Why did the French revolution become increasingly radical during the years 1789–94?
- 3 Why did Europe industrialise during the nineteenth century? (You should refer to developments in **at least two** countries in your answer.)
- 4 Why were the 1848–49 revolutions ultimately unsuccessful both in Germany and Italy?
- 5 Assess the effects of imperialism on European countries during the later years of the nineteenth century.
- 6 Why did Nicholas II's regime survive the revolution of 1905 but not that of 1917?
- 7 How similar were the reasons for the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany?
- 8 How different were society and the economy in Russia from countries in western Europe before 1914?