

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/02

Paper 2

May/June 2004

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours

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–p5]

Option B: 20th Century topic [p6–p10]

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.

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.



Option A: 19th Century topic**WHY WERE THERE REVOLUTIONS IN ITALY IN 1848?**

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

Background Information

In 1848 revolutions broke out in several places in Italy. There is much disagreement over what these revolutions were about. Some historians see them as nationalist movements fighting for a united Italy and against Austrian rule, while others see them as attempts at achieving liberal reforms. Pope Pius IX is sometimes blamed for raising the hopes of the liberals. In the papal states he released thousands of political prisoners and announced plans for an elected assembly and freedom of the press. This led to demands for similar liberal reforms in other states.

Other historians argue that most people did not care about the arguments for an Italian nation. They point to the failed harvests of 1846 and 1847 and argue that most people simply wanted cheaper food, lower taxes and more land.

SOURCE A

Events have been brought about by the brutality of the police and the ferocity of Radetzky. Four months ago I could never have believed that hatred could have spread everywhere so fast. The armies of spies have been doubled. People live in continual fear of being arrested even on the slightest excuse. We rely on Piedmont to save us.

From a letter by a Milanese politician, February 1848. Milan was in Lombardy which was ruled by Austria.

SOURCE B

My information from the countryside is very alarming, for the whole country is in revolt and even the peasants are armed. Here in Milan, the streets have been pulled up to an extent you can hardly imagine. There are hundreds, even thousands, of barricades across the streets. The character of the people has been altered as if by magic and fanaticism has taken hold of every age group, every class and both sexes. I have still a few days' bread left. I cannot obtain anything more.

From a dispatch from Field Marshal Radetzky to Vienna in March 1848. He was the Austrian commander-in-chief of Lombardy. He withdrew his troops from Milan shortly after sending this dispatch.

SOURCE C

The news that Italy had a liberal Pope spread through the country like a forest fire. In Venice at a meeting of scientists a speaker constantly mentioned Pius IX to great applause. In Milan young men surged through the city singing hymns in his honour. In Tuscany Grand Duke Leopold copied the Pope by freeing the press. Alarmed by this popular hysteria, Metternich made it treason to shout 'Long Live Pius IX' in Lombardy-Venetia. In Naples King Ferdinand cursed 'the wretched little priest' and banned people from cheering him.

From a history book published in 1984.

SOURCE D

We see there is some desire that we, along with the other Princes of Italy and their subjects, should join in war against the Austrians. We have thought it necessary to proclaim that such action is the opposite to our duty.

We reject the treacherous advice published in newspapers, of those who want the Pope to be head of a republic of the whole Italian people. We do urgently warn the Italian people to have no part in these proposals, which would ruin Italy. We urge them to live in loyalty to their sovereigns whose goodwill they have already experienced. If they do not, they will fail in their duty and will run the risk of splitting Italy herself with fresh disagreements and revolutionary activities.

From an official speech by Pope Pius IX in 1848 after his army commander had disobeyed orders and sent his troops to join Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, who had gone to help the revolution in Milan.

SOURCE E

A cartoon drawing of Pope Pius IX from 1852.

SOURCE F

In 1840 our hospitals numbered 72. The Milan hospital alone takes in 24 000 sick, while Paris, which has four times the population, takes in only three times as many patients. The country is similarly provided with engineers who in the city of Milan alone amount to around 450, whereas in the whole of France there are only 568. Lombardy may well have a larger number of educated families in relation to the uneducated population than any other country in Europe.

From a speech at a meeting of Italian scientists in Milan in 1844.

SOURCE G

What the peasant suffers from the most is the lack of money. By hard work the poor man manages to collect together a few lire. From these pathetic earnings, for which the peasant has sweated, the tax collector takes the greatest part, and sometimes leaves none at all. You ask a villager what his greatest burden is. He'll reply the Filippo. The Filippo, or personal tax, is for him a misfortune, a calamity.

From 'The Voice of the People', a newspaper supporting Mazzini, published in Venetia (which was governed by Austria) in March 1848.

SOURCE H

People of Corleone, you have been turned into fleshless skeletons just because a few landowners have even sucked out the marrow from your bones. Avenge the blood of your ancestors; destroy their cattle and hay. If you present a united front you can overthrow them.

A broadsheet published in Sicily (which was ruled by the Bourbons) in 1848.

SOURCE I

We have conquered. We have made the Austrians flee. We have sworn never to lay down our weapons, we swear it again with the generous Prince who associates himself with our glory – all Italy swears it and so it shall be.

To arms then, to arms, to secure the fruits of our glorious revolution – to fight the last battle of independence and the Italian Union.

Issued by the provisional government in Milan, set up by revolutionaries. It was published in April 1848 just after Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, had agreed to support the revolutionaries and declare war on Austria.

SOURCE J

I hasten to warn you that I have today received in audience the famous General Garibaldi, who has arrived in Genoa. He and his sixty followers have offered to join me. The famous republican proclamations of this self-styled general make it absolutely impossible for us to accept them in the army, and particularly to make Garibaldi a general – this would be a dishonour to the army. As I think he will be going to Turin, where he will not lack support, be ready for his attack. The best would be if they went off to any other place; and to encourage him and his brave fellows they might perhaps be given a subsidy on condition they go away.

Charles Albert, writing to his War Office, July 1848.

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 do these sources agree about the situation in Milan? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Sources C and D.

Are you surprised by what the Pope said in Source D? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

Why do you think this cartoon was drawn? Explain your answer using details of the source and your own knowledge. [7]

4 Study Sources F, G and H.

'Sources G and H prove that Source F is wrong.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

5 Study Sources I and J.

Do these two sources prove that Charles Albert had changed his mind? Explain your answer using details from the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do the sources support the view that the revolutions in Italy in 1848 were caused only by hatred of Austrian rule? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

Option B: 20th Century topic**WHY DID THE USA INTRODUCE THE MARSHALL PLAN?**

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

Background Information

At the end of the Second World War all the European countries were close to economic ruin. In contrast, America's economy was booming. In 1947 America offered Marshall Aid to Europe. The USSR saw this as an aggressive move by the USA to gain control of Europe. The American Government claimed it was a defensive measure against the spread of communism.

SOURCE A

Marshall and his advisers feared that unless generous American aid to Europe was provided soon, there would be a severe slump in Western Europe which would have dire effects on the American economy. Such a serious economic crisis might encourage the people of Western Europe to turn to communism and the Soviet Union.

In a speech at Harvard University on 5 June 1947 Marshall called for an effort to help the economic revival of Europe. This would ensure the continued prosperity of the American economy. An offer of help was also extended to the Soviet Union and the Eastern European states, although the US Government hoped it would be refused. In view of the hostility in the USA towards the Soviet Union, it was not likely that Congress would have passed the programme if it had been linked to massive aid to the Soviet Union.

Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, attended a conference with America and countries interested in Marshall Aid in July 1947 to discover the terms on which the aid might be available. However, he soon left the meeting refusing to supply the economic data that America demanded. This suggests that Stalin had not yet decided on a split with the United States. Yet he could not afford to open the Soviet Union to the spying eyes of Marshall Aid planners.

From a recent history book published in Britain in the 1980s.

SOURCE B

Molotov understood the Soviet Union needed help. He said that the United States' offer of help should be welcomed. His reaction to the Marshall Plan was positive. Stalin, with his suspicious nature, didn't like it: 'This is a trick by Truman. They don't want to help us. What they want is to infiltrate European countries.'

From a recent interview with Vladimir Yerofeyev who worked in the Soviet Foreign Ministry in 1947.

SOURCE C

It is now clear that the Marshall Plan is just part of the Truman Doctrine. The US government counted on the cooperation of the governments of the United Kingdom and France to persuade the European countries to give up their right to plan their economies in their own way. The USA also planned to make all those countries dependent on America. This would help it avoid the approaching depression by increasing the export of their goods to Europe.

It is becoming more and more clear to everyone that the Marshall Plan will place European countries under the economic and political control of the USA.

From a speech by Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, to the United Nations in September 1947.

SOURCE D

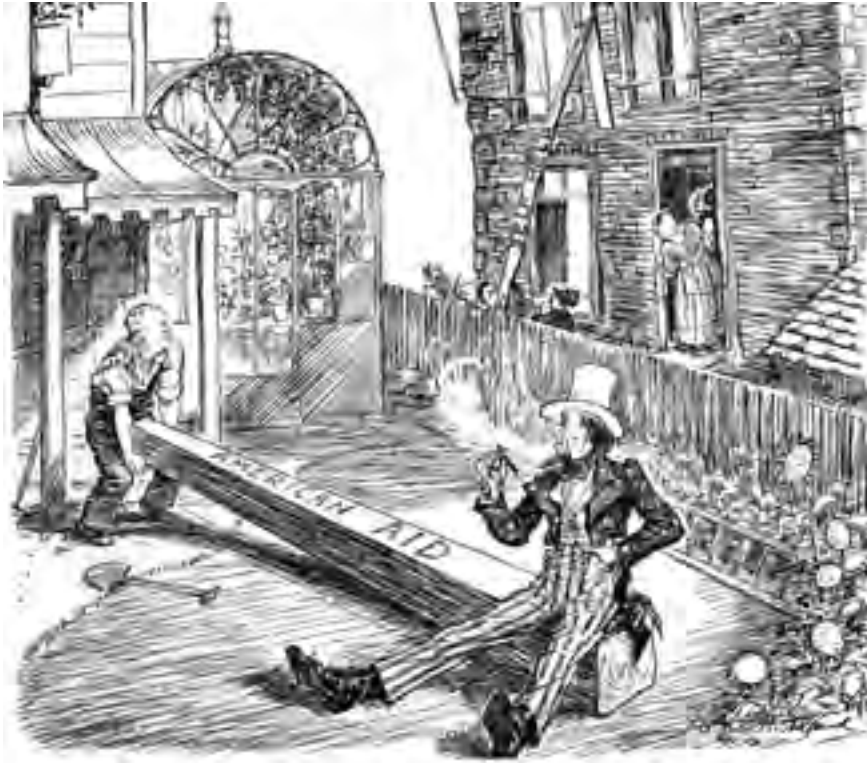
A British cartoon, June 1947. Marshall, on the left, is saying to Molotov, 'Which hand will you have, Comrade?'

SOURCE E

The Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan were always two halves of the same walnut.

Truman speaking in 1948.

SOURCE F



An American cartoon published in 1947. The man on the left is Marshall. He is saying 'Come on Sam! It's up to us again.'

SOURCE G



A Soviet cartoon published in 1947. The figures kneeling represent the European countries. They are kneeling in front of the US dollar.

SOURCE H

- Soviet policy is a continuation of traditional Russian policy of hostility towards the outside world.
- Russian leaders feel threatened and insecure because they know that the West is more advanced. In order to remove the threat, Russian leaders are determined to destroy the Western world.
- Communism has made matters worse. Marxist ideas encourage the Soviet leaders to be absolutely ruthless.
- The Soviet Union will use every method possible to smash democracy in the Western world.

A summary of the main points in George Kennan's telegram to the US Government in February 1946. Kennan was an American diplomat based at the American embassy in Moscow. His telegram had a big impact on the US Government which sent copies to all its officials.

SOURCE I

Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist. Any country that is willing to assist in the task of recovery will find full cooperation from the US Government.

The US Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, announcing the Marshall Plan in June 1947.

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 Source A.

Who does the author blame more for the increasing tensions of the Cold War – the USA or the USSR? Explain your answer using details of the source. [6]

2 Study Sources A and B.

Are you surprised by what Source B tells you? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources C, D and E.

How far do Sources D and E agree with Source C? Explain your answer using the sources and your own knowledge. [9]

4 Study Sources F and G.

Are the messages of these two cartoons the same? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

5 Study Sources H and I.

Does Source H mean that Marshall is lying in Source I? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your own knowledge. [8]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do the sources support the view that the USA introduced the Marshall Plan as a way of gaining control of Europe? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

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