
HISTORY

9389/11

Paper 1 Document Question

October/November 2015

1 hour

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

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.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO NOT WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

This paper contains **three** sections:

Section A: European Option

Section B: American Option

Section C: International Option

Answer **both** parts of the question from **one** section only.

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

The marks are given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.



This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1848–1871

The role of Piedmont in Italian unification

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

Source A

But how, I shall be asked, can this treaty which may well take us to war, ever help Italy? I will reply in the only way given to us, or perhaps to anyone, to help Italy in the actual conditions of Europe. The experience of past years and of the past centuries has demonstrated how little conspiracies, plots, revolutions and unorganised outbreaks have helped Italy. Far from helping her, they have been one of the greatest disasters which have affected this beautiful part of Europe. These continuous conspiracies and revolutions have damaged the esteem and lessened the sympathy which other peoples of Europe have entertained for Italy.

Now I believe that the principal way to improve the position of Italy is to raise her reputation again and to prove to Europe that Italy has enough civilised judgement to govern herself in an orderly fashion, to rule with liberty, to use the most perfect forms of government known and that her military is worth equal to that of our ancestors.

From a speech by Cavour to the Piedmontese Assembly, February 1855.

Source B

This ending of the war is terrible from our point of view. I regret it terribly but we must accept the inevitable and make all we can of the unfortunate position in which that artful old woman Austria has placed us. In England, where the war was popular, we can make our unhappiness at the peace known and let our hostility to Austria be made clear. We need to be more careful with France as the Emperor there sees the peace as the triumph of his policy. Hopefully we should succeed in getting our allies to admit the necessity of forcing Austria to withdraw her troops from the Romagna, and get the need for the destruction of the temporal power of the Papacy admitted in principle. When I spoke to the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, he suggested giving Tuscany some parts of the Papal States. If this happens then Piedmont will have to be compensated with the duchies of Piacenza, Massa and Carrara.

Letter from Cavour to La Marmora, commander of the Piedmontese army in the Crimea, January 1856.

Source C

Garibaldi went to Turin and I went with him. Cavour welcomed him with courtesy and friendliness and hinted that he could rely on considerable official help. Cavour even authorised Garibaldi to pass on these hints to others. It seems that Cavour is seriously thinking about the final unification of all of Italy. Garibaldi took his leave of Cavour on very friendly terms and with these encouraging promises of help for our cause. Personally I think it was all an act! What Cavour wants, and I am sure of it, is just for Piedmont to be enlarged with a few sweet miles of Italian soil.

Letter from Pallavicino, one of the founders of the National Society, to Manin, August 1856.

Source D

Two main principles were to inspire the new party that Cavour, I, and others formed in 1852. In home affairs we would resist all reactionary tendencies that might threaten after the recent coup d'état in France. At the same time, in so far as circumstances permitted, we would promote a continuous and progressive development of the freedoms allowed by our constitution, alike in politics, economics and administration. As regards international affairs, we would prepare the way for Piedmont to liberate Italy from foreign rule.

Letter from Rattazzi to Castelli, another ex-colleague of Cavour, 1 May 1870.

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

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on the reasons why Cavour wanted Piedmont to be involved in the Crimean War? [15]
- (b) 'Cavour aimed to make Italy a united country.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Section B: American Option

The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

Lincoln's views on Slavery

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

Source A

Ladies and Gentlemen: While I was in the hotel today an elderly gentleman called upon me to know whether I was really in favour of producing a perfect equality between the negroes and white people. [Great laughter] I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard of it. I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favour of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of black and white races [applause] – that I am not nor ever have been in favour of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition that there is a physical difference between the white and the black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality.

Lincoln, in the fourth debate with Stephen Douglas, Charleston, Illinois, 18 September 1858.

Source B

Strictly confidential

Hon. John A Gilmer

Is it desired that I shall shift the ground upon which I have been elected? I cannot do it. I have no thought of recommending the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia nor the slave trade among slave states. On the territorial question, I am inflexible. It is the only substantial difference between us. You think slavery is right and ought to be extended; we think it is wrong and ought to be restricted. For this, neither of us has any just occasion to be angry with the other. As to the state laws you mention, I know little of them. I have never read one. If any of them are in conflict with the fugitive slave clause or any other part of the constitution, I should be glad of their repeal.

With the assurance of my highest regards, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, A LINCOLN.

*From a letter to John Gilmer, Whig Unionist Representative for North Carolina,
15 December 1860.*

Source C

The laws of nations and the customs of war as carried on by civilised powers permit no distinction as to colour in the treatment of prisoners of war. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his colour, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism and a crime against the civilisation of the age.

The government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers and if the enemy shall sell or enslave anyone because of his colour, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon enemy prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States enslaved by the enemy or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed into hard labour on the public works and continued at such labour until the others shall be released.

The Order of Retaliation, signed by Abraham Lincoln, 30 July 1863.

Source D

He was pre-eminently the white man's president, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely opposition to the extension of slavery. To protect, defend and perpetuate slavery in the states where it existed, Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was willing to pursue, recapture and send back the fugitive slave to his master and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though his guilty master were already in arms against the government. The race to which we belong were not special objects of his consideration. We are at best only his step-children: children by adoption, children by force of circumstance and necessity.

From an oration by Frederick Douglass, an ex-slave, at the unveiling of the Freedmen's Monument in memory of Lincoln, 14 April 1876.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast Sources B and C as evidence about Lincoln's policies towards slavery after being elected President. [15]
- (b) 'Lincoln's attitude towards slavery was consistently conservative.' How far do Sources A to D support this statement? [25]

Section C: International Option

The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945

The League of Nations and the World Disarmament Conference, 1932

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

Source A



British cartoon from May 1931 about a meeting of statesmen in preparation for the World Disarmament Conference.

Source B

Without disarmament there can be no lasting peace. The continuation of military armaments in their present extent will certainly lead to new catastrophes. The Disarmament Conference in Geneva in February will be decisive for the fate of the present generation and the one to come. The failure of the Conference would be assured if delegates were to arrive with fixed instructions and aims, the achievement of which is a matter of national prestige. This seems to be universally recognised, and there have recently been a number of meetings between statesmen of various nations to discuss the problem of disarmament in preparation for the Conference. This procedure is a very happy one. We can hope for a favourable outcome of the Conference if it is prepared for by advance discussions and if, through honest goodwill, an atmosphere of mutual confidence and trust has been effectively created in advance.

From an article by the German scientist Albert Einstein, September 1931.

Source C

The Disarmament Conference will convene in February. When the delegates of 60 nations assemble at Geneva, more than 12 years will have passed since the peace treaties which imposed disarmament on Germany as a precedent to reduction of armaments by other nations. The Conference will aim to fulfil the pledge contained in those treaties, as well as complying with Article 8 of the League's Covenant, which contemplated reduction of national armaments. The present disturbed economic and financial condition of the world and the political tension existing in Europe, together with the uncertainties created by the problem of reparations and international debts, have been suggested as reasons for delaying the Conference. However, it is the general feeling that the Conference has already been sufficiently delayed, that further postponement would be a blow to the prestige of the League and might arouse dangerous criticism from Germany regarding the sincerity of other nations with respect to armament limitation.

From a report by an American journalist, January 1932.

Source D

At the moment when this Conference, the very purpose of which is the maintenance of peace, begins its work, we are confronted with a situation of extreme gravity in the Far East. It is vital that all signatories of the League Covenant ensure strict observance of this great safeguard against violence and war. While we must have no illusions as to the difficulties which may confront us, we must not allow them to deter or discourage us. We have to break the vicious circle in which nations are again in danger of being caught. Insecurity leads to an increase in armaments, which increases insecurity. Members of the League, under the terms of Article 8 of the Covenant, recognised that the maintenance of peace required the reduction of national armaments. There was a general expectation that this obligation would be speedily carried out. This obligation continues to rest upon all members of the League and they should make every effort at this Conference to discharge it. The world wants disarmament. The world needs disarmament.

*From the introductory speech by the President of the World Disarmament Conference,
2 February 1932.*

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

- (a) Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources A and B about the value of the meetings which statesmen held in preparation for the World Disarmament Conference. [15]
- (b) 'The prospects of the World Disarmament Conference being a success were good.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

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