
HISTORY

9389/12

Paper 1 Document Question

October/November 2017

1 hour

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

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

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

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1815–1871

Piedmont and the Crimean War

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

Source A

Piedmontese statesmen feel that if they enter the war with us against Russia, then at the peace at the end of the war they will get Lombardy and Venice. This will place 70 000 good Italian bayonets at the service of a common Italian cause. Italy will be tranquillised. The questions of Tuscany, Rome and Naples would gradually but surely be resolved. These states would find their safety lies in granting such reforms as would disarm the revolutionary spirits; and if not, Piedmont with the additional 5 million inhabitants would be strong enough to crush any revolution in Italy.

Sir James Hudson, British Minister in Turin, to the British Foreign Secretary, 1854.

Source B

- The Piedmontese Government wishes to join up to the offensive and defensive Treaty of April 10 between the governments of France and Great Britain against Russia. It undertakes to furnish a contingent of 15 000 men, on conditions to be fixed, of which the first is a loan to Piedmont of 2 million British pounds to be paid after the war.
- Britain and France declare that they will, at the Peace Congress, take into consideration the services rendered to the coalition and the sacrifices made in men and money by Piedmont.
- By the treaty the government of Piedmont enters the European Concert, takes part in the negotiations, sits at the Congress held for the peace and restoring of European stability.
- [Secret Article] Britain and France will, upon the re-establishment of peace, take into consideration the state of Italy.

The Terms of the Agreement between Piedmont, France and Great Britain, 1854.

Source C

The Piedmontese government regrets that the Congress did not concern itself with the affairs of Italy, especially as Piedmont's intervention was critical to the outcome of the war. Disturbed within by revolutionary passions, foreign occupation and threatened by a possible extension of Austrian power, Italy's position is uncertain. This state of things should interest England and France on account of the sympathy they have for Piedmont and the real danger it presents for Europe. Piedmont is the only state in Italy able to contain the revolutionary spirit and Austrian influence.

The Government of Piedmont's note to England and France on the Treaty of Paris, March 1856.

Source D

As a result of my strong requests and with the support of the British Foreign Secretary I have had a meeting with the Emperor Napoleon and the British Foreign Secretary. The Emperor showed a sincere desire to do something for Italy. He realised that the Peace Congress had been too silent on Italy. He recognised the terrible state of the territories governed by the Pope. He was ready to propose the revision of all the treaties of 1815. The British Foreign Secretary fully supported him, and the position of the Roman States would go before the Congress. It is not a great achievement, but it has cost me and my country a great deal.

Cavour to the Foreign Secretary of Piedmont, March 1856.

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

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on the reasons for Piedmont's entering the Crimean War? [15]
- (b) 'The cause of Italian unification gained from Piedmont's involvement in the Crimean War.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Section B: American Option

The Origins of the Civil War, 1846–1861

The Dred Scott Judgement, 1857

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

Source A

The slave-owning oligarchy which breeds men and women for the market, planned to introduce on 4 March 1857, a federal conspiracy to include the executive power, the legislative power and the judicial power of the Republic. Through the Supreme Court of the United States they reckoned, with great cunning, on a conquest of all the subordinate courts of law in the law-abiding North. To this end the appeal of the case of Dred Scott had been prepared. Its decision was certain and ready long ago. But its influence was saved until the inauguration of the new pro-slavery administration of James Buchanan. The people will, from the hour of this Dred decision, roll back this mixed conspiracy till, through a reorganised federal judiciary and a republicanised executive, they can administer justice and good government for the whole nation.

From the Albany (New York) 'Evening Journal', 11 March 1857.

Source B

Since its decision in the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court of the United States has been assailed with the venom of vipers and repeatedly abused. In the insanity of their anger and agony, the Abolitionists are uttering curses deep and loud, tearing their hair, indulging in all sorts of grimaces and throwing themselves into every sort of contortion. Some means must be devised to cool the passions of those who are affected by it. The decision in the Dred Scott case must be a *finality*, so far as the federal legislation on the institution of slavery is concerned. Congress must conform. Abolitionism must now unmask and wage its warfare openly against the government or bow to its decision and pass off the stage.

From the 'Richmond Enquirer' (Virginia), 13 March 1857.

Source C

In the Dred Scott case it is solemnly decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and that Congress had no constitutional authority to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the territories. Resistance to that decision is resistance to the constitution. But what is the talk of the Black Republican organs on this subject? The *New York Tribune* declares that the Supreme Court decision is entitled to 'no more weight than would be the judgement of a majority in a Washington bar-room'. We may smile at the madness with which these organs assail the decision of the Supreme Court. It is the last dying fit of sectionalism. Sectionalism is virtually dead, crushed by the popular verdict of the presidential election. The decision of the Supreme Court has left nothing alive in Republicanism, and has placed the Democratic Party above all competition as the constitutional, national, Union party of the country.

From the 'New Hampshire Patriot', 18 March 1857.

Source D

Study the Dred Scott decision. That decision may be reduced to three points.

The first is that a negro cannot be a citizen. The second is that the United States Constitution protects slavery in all the United States territories. The third point is that the voluntary bringing of Dred Scott into Illinois by his master, and holding him there a long time as a slave, did not make him free.

Whether this shall be an entire slave nation is the issue before us. Every incident only consolidates the opposing sides and brings them more and more distinctly face to face. The conflict will be a severe one. To give victory to justice, not bloody bullets but peaceful ballots only are necessary. Thanks to our good old Constitution and organisation under it, these alone are necessary. It only needs that every right-thinking man shall go to the polls and, without fear or prejudice, vote as he thinks.

From a speech by Abraham Lincoln to an unspecified audience, December 1857.

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

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on the impact of the Dred Scott judgement on the issue of slavery? [15]
- (b) 'The Dred Scott judgement was a huge setback for the abolitionist cause.' How far do Sources A to D support this assertion? [25]

Section C: International Option

The Search for International Peace and Security, 1919–1945

President Woodrow Wilson and proposals for a League of Nations

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

Source A

I am in favour of the League of Nations Covenant, of which our gallant and noble President is the proposer. I believe Mr Wilson will be able to accomplish the fulfilment of the Covenant despite all opposition. The League of Nations idea is a very delicate matter to handle, and no one but our President, who possesses the necessary qualities, could really be at the head of it. The abuse and discredit given to our President by Lodge, Borah and the like would make one imagine that these men lack intelligence. They know the Covenant is good for humanity; they should boost the League instead of criticising it. Their criticism of every move President Wilson makes implies that they are foolish or influenced by political motives. The League of Nations will alleviate all unrest, discontent and anxiety, and will make the world safe for democracy. The League would promote commerce, civilisation and brotherly love. I sincerely hope our President sees his way clear, and happy will I be the day the Covenant is accomplished and put into operation.

Letter to an American newspaper, March 1919.

Source B

We trusted our policies in the hands of President Wilson; now look where they are today. As far as I can see, Senators of both parties are against the present plans for a League of Nations. Mr Wilson is simply playing politics. My idea would be for President Wilson to hasten peace negotiations, then come home where he belongs and let those foreign countries sort out their own treaties. Then, after everything is settled, if he still has the desire, let him go across and draw up plans for a League of Nations. How could a League of Nations be a success until all those treaties are settled up? To my mind, inefficiency has been the by-word of Mr Wilson's administration and, to break up this inefficiency, the Senators have been forced to be a little stronger headed than the President.

Letter to an American newspaper, March 1919.

Source C

Opinions sent into our offices show a greater support for the League of Nations than appears in opinions gathered in the streets:

- 1191 are in favour of the League as proposed in Paris, while 303 oppose the plan.
- At the University of Pennsylvania, balloting on the proposed plan for a League shows 106 to be in favour and 79 against.
- A poll being taken in fourteen cities shows 63 662 supporting the League of Nations plan and 21 624 opposing.
- One of the most interesting ballots taken so far was recorded at a New York theatrical performance attended by soldiers of the 27th Division. 102 of these veterans voted in favour of the plan for a League of Nations while 130 opposed.

- A poll in New York currently shows 37 760 to be in favour of the proposed League and 16 900 to be opposed.
- In some cities, notably Los Angeles, Dallas, Houston and Rochester, the plan for a League of Nations is leading by ten to one.

Article in an American newspaper, March 1919.

Source D



Cartoon published in an American newspaper to mark President Wilson's return to the USA from Paris, July 1919.

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

- (a) Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources A and B regarding President Wilson's proposals for a League of Nations. [15]
- (b) 'On his return home from Paris in 1919, President Wilson had every reason to believe that the USA would join the League of Nations.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

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