
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

May/June 2015

1 hour 15 minutes

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.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and **1** insert.

International Relations and Developments**Aims of the leaders in the Treaty of Versailles**

In answering the questions, you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What can we learn from the source about the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Use details from the sources to explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Source D.

Why was this cartoon published in May 1919? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

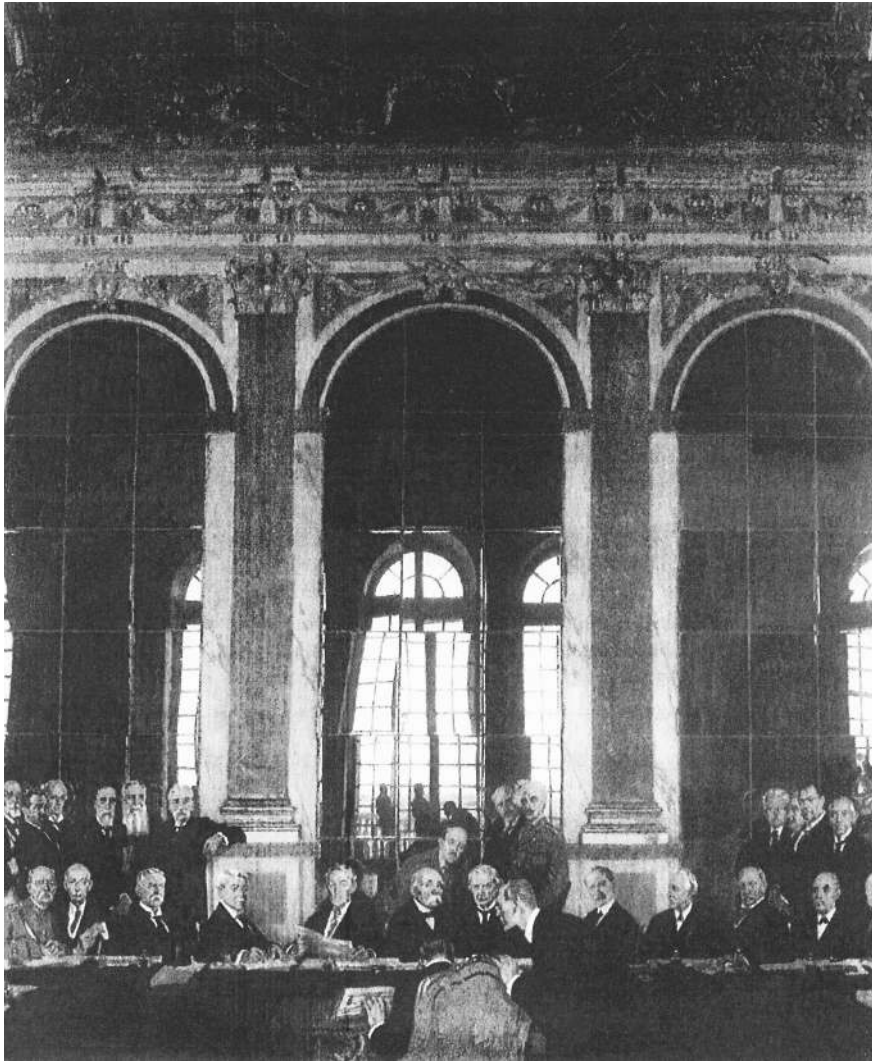
How surprised are you by what this source says? Explain your answer. [8]

5 Use all the sources.

'The peacemakers wanted to create a fair peace for Germany.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: *A painting showing Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George among other world leaders, signing the Treaty of Versailles, 28 June 1919.*



SOURCE B: *From a biography of Woodrow Wilson written in 1991.*

The European leaders did not like Woodrow Wilson. From the start there was tension. Clemenceau believed in France and nothing else. France must be protected against German aggression, once and for all, and that could be done only by power. It could not be done by an internationalist speechmaker such as Wilson, who did not know what Europe wanted. The peace turned out very badly because Wilson made compromises. Wilson was totally out of touch with reality.

SOURCE C: *From a British history book written in 1927.*

Monsieur Clemenceau was a man who had unstintingly given his whole life to the great service of his country. It is said that President Woodrow Wilson wished to give the world peace and Monsieur Clemenceau wished to give it war. The opinion is unfair. Both wished to give the world peace. They differed concerning the means. Monsieur Clemenceau's plan was based on observed fact, Wilson's on idealism. Wilson must not be blamed for the German reparation clauses. These were to him the price to be paid for the League of Nations. If Wilson only accepted the Treaty in order that he might get the League of Nations, Monsieur Clemenceau only accepted the League of Nations in order that he might get the Treaty.

SOURCE D: *Cartoon published in the Daily Herald, a British newspaper, in May 1919. 'The Tiger' refers to Clemenceau.*



SOURCE E: *Lloyd George's opinion of the German question from a written transcript of a meeting of the British Cabinet in March 1919.*

If we are wise, we shall offer to Germany a peace which, while just, will be preferable for all sensible men to the alternative of Bolshevism. We will do everything possible to enable the German people to get upon their legs again. We cannot both cripple her and expect her to pay.

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