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**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 2**

**HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL**

**PAPER 1 – PEACEMAKING, PEACEKEEPING – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 1918–36**

Wednesday 14 May 2014 (afternoon)

1 hour

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is *[25 marks]*.

Read all the sources carefully and answer all the questions that follow.

Sources in this paper have been edited: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets [ ]; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

These sources and questions relate to the aims of the participants and peacemakers: Wilson and the Fourteen Points.

**SOURCE A**                    *Extract from a letter by German chancellor Prince Max of Baden to US president Woodrow Wilson, 6 October 1918.*

The German government requests the president of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents [adversaries] of this request, and to invite them to delegate diplomats for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the president of the United States in his message to Congress of 8 January 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed the German government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

**SOURCE B**                    *Extract from **Peacemaking, 1919: Being Reminiscences of the Paris Peace Conference** by Harold Nicolson, 1933. Harold Nicolson was a British diplomat who attended the Paris Peace Conference.*

[Woodrow Wilson] allowed the whole disarmament question to be limited to the one-sided disarmament of Germany. He surrendered in Shantung, even as he surrendered on Poland. He surrendered over the Rhineland, even as he surrendered in the Saar. On the reparation, financial and economic clauses he exercised no beneficial influence at all, being, as he confessed, “not much interested in the economic subjects”. He allowed the self-determination of Austria to be prohibited. He permitted the frontiers of Germany, Austria and Hungary to be drawn in a manner which was a flagrant [blatant] violation of his own doctrine. And he continued to maintain that his original intentions had not, in fact, been ignored – that in the Covenant of the League could be found the blessings which he had undertaken to provide to the world ... The old diplomacy may have possessed grave faults. Yet they were minor in comparison to the threats which confront the new diplomacy.

**SOURCE C**

*Extract from **Europe and the German Question** by FW Foerster, 1940. FW Foerster was a German professor at the University of Vienna and a pacifist who opposed German militarism both before and after the First World War.*

So far as the spirit of his ideals were concerned, Wilson was certainly right. But he overlooked the fact that these ideas originated in America. He took no account of the realities of Europe, nor of the passions and suspicions provoked by the war. He thought it possible to impose the new order on a Europe still suffering from the war. Clemenceau confronted him with a more realistic language. “The French are Germany’s nearest neighbour and liable, as in the past, to be suddenly attacked by the Germans.”

Wilson cannot be praised too highly in that he called the world’s attention to the necessity of a new international order and pointed out that, without it, no treaty provisions could endure. Without the observance of these [treaty provisions] it would not be long before a second catastrophe overwhelmed Europe.

**SOURCE D**

*Extract from **Lessons from History? The Paris Peace Conference of 1919**, a lecture delivered by historian Margaret MacMillan at the Vancouver Institute on 1 October 2005.*

Woodrow Wilson is sometimes blamed for creating the expectations that ethnic groups should have their own nation states. This again is unfair. He certainly gave encouragement to the idea in his public statements, including the Fourteen Points, but he did not create what was by now a very powerful force. Europe had already seen how powerful nationalism and the desire of nations to have their own states could be with both Italian and German unification. It had already seen how powerful that force could be in the Balkans. Ethnic nationalism and the idea of self-determination for ethnic states was not suddenly created by a few careless words from the American president ... Wilson spoke for many both in Europe and the wider world when he said that a new and more open diplomacy was needed based on moral principles including democratic values, with respect for the rights of peoples to choose their own governments and an international organization to mediate among nations and provide collective security for its members. He was called dangerously naive at the time and Wilsonianism has been controversial ever since. In the world of 1919, though, when the failure of older forms of diplomacy – secret treaties and agreements, for example, or a balance of power as the way to keep peace – was so terribly apparent, a new way of dealing with international relations made considerable sense.



SOURCE E

Cartoon by Burt Randolph Thomas, published in the American newspaper *The Detroit News*, 1919, depicting the US president Woodrow Wilson.



[Source: The Ohio State University, Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum]

1. (a) What, according to Source C, were the problems of implementing Wilson’s Fourteen Points? *[3 marks]*  
(b) What is the message conveyed by Source E? *[2 marks]*
  
  2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and D about Wilson and the Fourteen Points. *[6 marks]*
  
  3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source C for historians studying the contribution of Wilson’s Fourteen Points to the peacemaking process. *[6 marks]*
  
  4. “President Wilson thought he could bring peace to Europe but he succeeded in bringing confusion.” Using these sources and your own knowledge, evaluate the validity of this claim. *[8 marks]*
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