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International Baccalaureate®  
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**HISTORY**

**ROUTE 2**

**HIGHER LEVEL AND STANDARD LEVEL**

**PAPER 1 – PEACEMAKING, PEACEKEEPING – INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS 1918–1936**

Friday 14 November 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 geopolitical and economic impact of the Paris Peace Treaties of St Germain, Trianon and Neuilly on Europe.

**SOURCE A** *JM Keynes, an economist who was a key member of the British delegation at the Paris Peace Conference, writing in an academic book analysing the Paris Peace Settlement, **The Economic Consequences of the Peace** (1919).*

Those readers ... must cast their minds to Russia, Turkey, Hungary, or Austria, where the most dreadful conditions which men can suffer – famine, cold, disease, war, murder, and anarchy – are an actual present experience ... But the opportunity was missed at Paris during the six months which followed the armistice, and nothing we can do now can repair the damage done at that time. Great deprivation and great risks to society have become unavoidable. All that is now open to us is to redirect, so far as lies in our power, the fundamental economic tendencies which form the basis of recent events, so that they promote the re-establishment of prosperity and order, instead of leading us deeper into misfortune.

**SOURCE B** *Carroll Quigley, a professor of History, writing in a survey book on world history, **Tragedy and Hope** (1966).*

The peace settlements made in this period were subjected to vigorous and detailed criticism in the two decades 1919–1939. This criticism was as strong from the victors as from the vanquished [defeated]. Although this attack was largely aimed at the terms of the treaties, the real causes of the attack did not lie in these terms, which were neither unfair nor ruthless, were far more lenient than any settlement which might have emerged from a German victory, and which created a new Europe which was, at least politically, more just than the Europe of 1914. The causes of the discontent with the settlements of 1919–1923 rested on the procedures which were used to make these settlements rather than on the terms of the settlements themselves.

**SOURCE C** *Graham Ross, a lecturer in International Relations, writing in an academic history book, **The Great Powers and the Decline of the European States System 1914–1945** (1983).*

The Austrian Republic claimed the right to be regarded as a new state and not as the successor of Austria–Hungary but the Allies rejected this argument. Furthermore they prohibited [banned] union with Germany. Austria was thus left in a financially weak position, cut off from her former empire and concerned by the existence of German speaking minorities in the South Tyrol and in Czechoslovakia. There was little she could do about it, however, and the same was true of Hungary. The latter complained bitterly about the loss of territory to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia which also involved the loss of substantial Magyar minorities to all three. It was precisely their fear of Hungarian nationalism which brought the three states together by various agreements in 1920 and 1921, which became known as the Little Entente.

**SOURCE D** *Raymond Poincaré, president of France between 1913 and 1920, in the opening speech to the delegates at the Paris Peace Conference on 18 January 1919.*

The time is no more when diplomats could meet to redraw with authority the map of the empires on the corner of a table. If you are to remake the map of the world it is in the name of the peoples, and on condition that you shall faithfully interpret their thoughts, and respect the right of nations, small and great, to self-determination, and to respect it with the rights, equally sacred, of ethnic and religious minorities ... You will naturally try to ensure the material and moral means of subsistence [economic support] for all those peoples who are created or recreated into states; for those who wish to unite themselves to their neighbours; for those who divide themselves into separate units; for those who reorganize themselves according to their particular traditions; and, lastly, for all those whose freedom you have already agreed to or are about to agree to.

**SOURCE E**

*A cartoon of the Paris Peace Conference in the Swiss satirical magazine **Nebelspalter** (1919).*

**At the Peace Conference**



“I hope they will soon get through with this Peace Pipe Smoking. A spark might fall underneath and then – !!!?”

1. (a) Why, according to Source C, was Austria dissatisfied with the peace settlement? [3 marks]  
(b) What message is conveyed by Source E? [2 marks]
  
  2. Compare and contrast the views expressed in Sources B and C about the Paris Peace Treaties. [6 marks]
  
  3. With reference to their origin and purpose, assess the value and limitations of Source A and Source D for historians studying the Paris Peace Treaties. [6 marks]
  
  4. Using the sources and your own knowledge, analyse how successfully the peacemakers dealt with the challenges facing them upon negotiating the treaties of St Germain, Trianon and Neuilly. [8 marks]
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