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## History

### Higher level and standard level

### Paper 1 – source booklet

Wednesday 4 November 2020 (afternoon)

1 hour

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#### Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this source booklet until instructed to do so.
- This source booklet contains the sources required for history higher level and standard level paper 1.
- Read all the sources from one prescribed subject.
- The sources in this paper may have been edited and/or abridged: word additions or explanations are shown in square brackets [ ]; substantive deletions of text are indicated by ellipses ... ; minor changes are not indicated.

Prescribed subject	Sources
1: Military leaders	A – D
2: Conquest and its impact	E – H
3: The move to global war	I – L
4: Rights and protest	M – P
5: Conflict and intervention	Q – T

### Prescribed subject 1: Military leaders

Read sources A to D and answer questions 1 to 4. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Richard I of England (1173–1199) — Campaigns: Involvement in the Third Crusade (1191–1192).

**Source A** Richard I, speaking prior to the Third Crusade, as recorded in the contemporary chronicle *The History of the Holy War*.

You will never see me lead a campaign for which I can be criticised, and I do not care if I am disliked for it. Know for certain that wherever our army go, Saladin knows what we are about and what our strength is. We are a long way from the sea, and if he and his Saracens were to come down on the plains of the city of Ramla and intercept our provisions ... this would not be wise for those who would be besieging ... and if I were to lead the army and besiege Jerusalem, and such a thing were to happen ... then I would be forever blamed, shamed and less loved. I know in truth and without doubt that there are those here and in France who would have wanted and greatly desire that I should do such a thing, which would everywhere be told to my shame.

**Source B** James W Glass, an American painter, depicts Richard the Lionheart in the historical scene *Richard, Cœur de Lion* [Lionheart], on his way to Jerusalem (1854).



**Source C** John Gillingham, professor of medieval history, writing in the academic book *Richard I* (1999).

It might be argued that if Richard could not recapture Jerusalem, none the less he conquered Cyprus ... Whenever possible he chose options—the conquest of Cyprus, the recovery of the coastal cities of Palestine, a campaign against Egypt—which made strategic sense and which brought substantial and lasting gain for the shattered Christian presence in the Middle East. To a remarkable degree most, though not all, contemporaries and near contemporaries adopted non-religious criteria in assessing his conduct of the crusade. Even monks recognized and admired his prowess [skill] and his conquests ... Yet it is unlikely that anyone ever went on crusade in more extraordinary circumstances than Richard did, when the wiser thing would have been to stay at home. His problem was that he came to the throne in 1189 having been betrothed [engaged] for the last twenty years to Alice, a sister of the reigning king of France, Philip Augustus. Alice had been in the custody of Richard's father, Henry II, who had not been able to resist the temptation to seduce her. Richard decided that this made it impossible for him to marry her. But to send her back to her brother after twenty years would be an enormous insult to the honour of the French royal house.

**Source D** Jean Flori, an historian specializing in the Crusades, writing in the academic book *Richard the Lionheart: King and Knight* (2006).

So, if we are to believe him [Richard I], it was to avoid the dishonour of a defeat for the whole army that Richard refused to lead the crusader army to the walls of Jerusalem. Instead, he proposed an expedition against Egypt. The matter was put before the council of barons, which consisted of twenty men. To the immense despair of the majority of crusaders, the council opted for the overland expedition to Egypt, supported by a fleet stationed off the coast. The advice of the local lords had been taken, which confirmed the strategic logic of Richard's choice in their eyes. But it was profoundly shocking to many of the crusaders and, once again, the French went their own way. Hugh, Duke of Burgundy, seized the opportunity to spread defamatory [offensive] stories about the King of England and songs accusing him of cowardice ... The army was deeply divided and, in these circumstances, all idea of taking Jerusalem had to be abandoned. It was a failure both for the crusaders and for Richard, whose prestige was badly damaged. Worse, he must have wondered whether he had lost out on both fronts: by agreeing to remain in the Holy Land until the following Easter, he had seriously endangered the future of his empire in the West, leaving the field clear for his brother John, without the compensation of the successes he had counted on in the East.

**End of prescribed subject 1**

**Turn over**

## Prescribed subject 2: Conquest and its impact

Read sources E to H and answer questions 5 to 8. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: The conquest of Mexico and Peru (1519–1551) — Impact: Social and economic impact (including trade) on indigenous populations; the *encomienda* and Mita systems.

**Source E** Edward Gaylord Bourne, an historian specializing in Latin American history, writing in the academic book *Spain in America, 1450–1580* (1904).

The *encomienda* system deteriorated into a serfdom approaching slavery and was capable of great abuses; but the crown tried to prevent these evils so far as possible. In the code for the Indies prepared in 1542, commonly called the “New Laws”, the future enslavement of the Indians was absolutely prohibited; *encomenderos* [holders of *encomiendas*] who had abused their Indians were to lose their possessions; no new *encomiendas* were to be granted, and existing ones were to end on the death of the holder.

In securing this legislation, Bartolomé de las Casas had been largely influential, but the practical difficulties of its execution proved overwhelming. The problem was not an easy one. A kingdom had been gained by the heroism and sacrifices of private adventurers: how were they to be rewarded and their families supported? That they should have great estates with a numerous body of serfs and live like nobles in Europe seemed a practical solution to the difficulty. On the other hand, the Spanish crown strongly disapproved of the wasting [misuse] of the population that had taken place. The Indian legislation of the Spanish kings is an impressive monument of good intentions.

**Source F** Benjamin Keen, an historian specializing in colonial Latin America, writing an introduction to *Life and Labor in Ancient Mexico: The Brief and Summary Relation of the Lords of New Spain* (1963).

The conquistadores had visions of limitless wealth to be obtained through silver mines, sugar and cacao plantations. The intensity of exploitation of Indian labor became intolerable.

The Crown faced a problem of balancing the demand of the colonists for cheap Indian labor with its own interest in preserving a large tribute-paying Indian population. There was a political issue as well: excessive concentration of land and Indians in the hands of the *encomenderos* might lead to the rise of a class of great feudal lords independent of royal authority, a development the Spanish monarchs were determined to prevent.

The evolution of Spain’s Indian policy reflected a complex clash of interests and opinions. Bartolomé de las Casas demanded suppression of the *encomiendas*. The *encomenderos* threatened the Crown with loss of its American empire through Indian revolt and requested that their *encomiendas* be made hereditary. A majority of Crown officials and most of the clergy took a “realist” compromising position. They argued that the *encomienda*, regulated by laws to safeguard Indian welfare, was necessary for the prosperity and security of the land: “There could be no stability in the land without rich men and there could be no rich men without *encomiendas*. All industry was carried on with Indian labor, and only those with Indians could engage in commerce.”



**Source G**

Bartolomé de las Casas, a Spanish historian and Dominican missionary during the conquest, writing in the chronicle *An Account, Much Abbreviated, of the Destruction of the Indies* (written to Prince Philip of Spain in 1542, published in 1552).

The Spaniards took the Indians' lands they [the Indians] had inherited and which nourished them. And the Spaniards had all the Indians—lords, old persons, women, and children—within their own houses, and they would have the Indians serve them night and day, without rest, and even the children were occupied in doing all they could, or even more. And so they have exhausted them, and still this day exhaust the few who still remain, without allowing them to have their own house or any possession.

They have oppressed the Indians and been the cause of the rapid death of many people in this province, by making them carry wood for a great distance to the harbour to make boats with, and sending them to find honey and wax into the forests, where they are eaten by wild animals. And they have treated pregnant women like beasts of burden.

**Source H**

Johann Theodor de Bry, an engraver, depicts a scene from 16th century Mexico (1598).



**End of prescribed subject 2**

**Turn over**

**Prescribed subject 3: The move to global war**

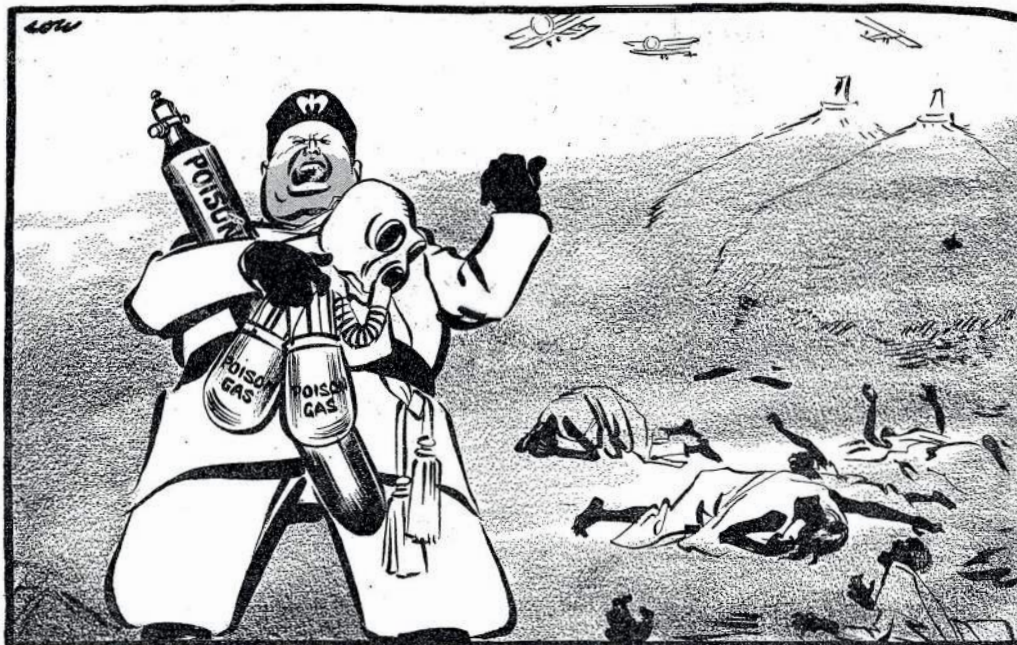
Read sources I to L and answer questions 9 to 12. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: German and Italian expansion (1933–1940) — Events: Italian expansion: Abyssinia (1935–1936).

**Source I**

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**Source J**

David Low, a political cartoonist, depicts Mussolini in the cartoon “Pah! They were uncivilized savages, without ideals.” in the British newspaper *The Evening Standard* (3 April 1936). The containers he is carrying have “poison gas” written on them.



**“PAH! THEY WERE UNCIVILIZED SAVAGES, WITHOUT IDEALS.”**

**Source K** Martin Clark, an historian, writing in the academic book *Mussolini* (2014).

The Italians had invaded Abyssinia in the 1890s and had suffered a humiliating defeat at Adowa in 1896 ... Mussolini's great ambition was to establish an African empire and the obvious place was Abyssinia, virtually the only part of Africa left uncolonized ... The British and French would not be too offended, providing their interests were safeguarded, since they too suffered from Abyssinian border raids and would welcome greater security for their own neighbouring colonies. Mussolini had domestic reasons too. He needed to maintain morale at home, especially among the young. He could hardly keep proclaiming his warlike values and the need for Empire for over a decade, without actually fighting anybody. Mussolini needed a war: a quick, easy war against carefully chosen, weak opponents. So he set his sights on Abyssinia. As early as 1925 he ordered military and diplomatic preparations in case Abyssinia collapsed. On 30 December 1935, he finally issued orders for the total conquest of Abyssinia ... [This] was not popular with the army high command. It was about to begin military talks with the French, and did not want to risk alienating its new partners; nor did it want to see all the available resources being swallowed up by a pointless colonial campaign.

[Source: Reproduced from *Mussolini*, 1st Edition by Keith Robbins, published by Routledge. © Pearson Education Limited, 2005, reproduced by arrangement with Taylor & Francis Books UK.]

**Source L** John Pollard, an historian, writing in the academic book *The Fascist Experience in Italy* (1998).

Mussolini believed that Fascism demanded a spectacular foreign policy achievement and the only one that would suffice [be enough] was the conquest of Abyssinia. But while the invasion was launched in 1935, it is clear that the decision to go to war was actually made in 1932, when Italy was still suffering the worst effects of the Depression. Thus, the traditional view that the Abyssinian adventure was almost certainly planned, at least in part, as an alternative to social reform still has some force. The resort to colonial adventures as a way of distracting attention from domestic difficulties, and even hopefully resolving them, was an established tradition among the Italian political class before the arrival of Fascism ... thus Mussolini's proposed conquest had the additional attraction of offering to wipe out the humiliation of Italy's defeat by the Abyssinians at Adowa in 1896. In any case Abyssinia, as one of the two surviving independent states in Africa, was the only realistic place for further Italian colonial expansion. [By 1935] Italy was now more than a junior partner to Britain and France: it was Mussolini's judgement that Italy had instead become their absolutely indispensable ally.

### End of prescribed subject 3

Turn over



#### Prescribed subject 4: Rights and protest

Read sources M to P and answer questions 13 to 16. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Apartheid South Africa (1948–1964) — Nature and characteristics of discrimination: Bantustan system.

**Source M** Robert M Price, a professor of politics, writing in the academic book *The Apartheid State in Crisis: Political Transformation in South Africa, 1975–1990* (1991).

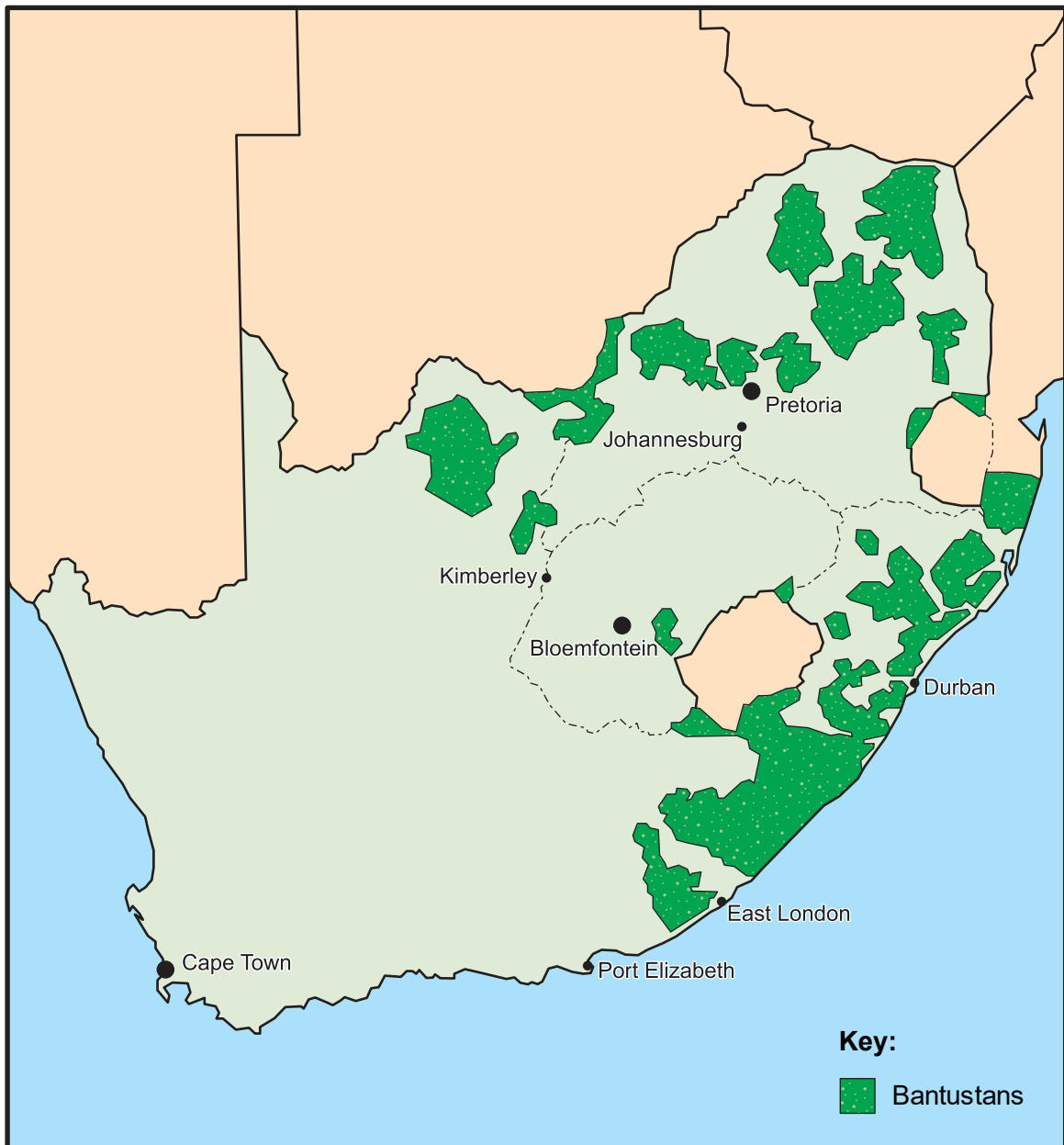
On March 21, 1960 in the black township of Sharpeville ... peaceful demonstrators, for the most part African women, were attacked by police, who shot and killed 69 and wounded another 178 ... Images of the Sharpeville massacre alerted international attention to the apartheid system, and to the state's efforts to suppress and silence opponents of racial separation. Pretoria found itself diplomatically isolated and faced with threats to its security and economic growth. International investment, which had played a considerable part in South Africa's development, took flight.

It was in this context of international isolation and hostility that Prime Minister Verwoerd introduced his plan for the eventual partition of South African territory into ten independent African states, and "white" South Africa ... Ten Bantustans would be created out of the 13% of South Africa's land area. Some economic developments and limited powers of internal self-government were intended for these new entities, which were seen as the future home of Africans who would be removed from "white South Africa" ... A combination of ruthless repression and apartheid measures served to crush all organized manifestations of black political and economic power.

[Source: Price, R.M., 1991. *The Apartheid State in Crisis Political Transformation in South Africa, 1975–1990* Copyright © 1991 by Oxford University Press, Inc. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.]

**Source N**

A map of South Africa showing the location of the Bantustans.



**Turn over**

**Source O** Nelson Mandela, writing in the article “Verwoerd’s Grim Plot”, published in the magazine *Liberation* (May 1959).

There is ... no democracy. No self-government... Politically, the talk about self-government for the reserves is a swindle [fraud]. Economically, it is [a nonsense].

The few scattered African reserves in various parts of the Union [of South Africa], comprising about 13 percent of the least desirable land area, represent the last shreds of land ownership left to the African people of their original... home. ... The facts are... that the reserves are congested [overcrowded] distressed areas, completely unable to sustain their present populations. The majority of the adult males are always away from home working in the towns, mines, or European-owned farms. The people are on the verge of starvation. The [government] speaks of teaching Africans soil conservation and agriculture and replacing European agricultural officers by Africans... [In fact, the main] problem of the reserves is the intolerable congestion which already exists. No amount of agricultural instruction will ever enable 13 percent of the land to sustain 66 percent of the population.

The government is, of course, fully aware of [the] fact. They have no intention of creating African areas which are genuinely self-supporting (and which could therefore create a genuine possibility of self-government). If such areas were indeed self-supporting, where would the Chamber of Mines and the Nationalist farmers get their supplies of cheap labour?

**Source P** Roger B Beck, an historian specializing in South African history, writing in the academic book *The History of South Africa* (2000).

The *Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act (1959)* limited African political rights to the reserves, thereby taking away their elected White parliamentary representatives. ... The bantustans were allotted within the limits of the 13.7 percent of land earlier set aside and varied considerably in size and quality. There were eventually ten homelands, or bantustans, based on ethnicity. Furthermore, in an effort to guarantee White access to the best farming land and mineral wealth, only the tiny bantustan of Qwaqwa was a single piece. Bophuthatswana consisted of nineteen fragments, some separated by hundreds of miles; and KwaZulu had twenty-nine major and forty-one minor fragments. ...

Verwoerd argued that South Africa was “decolonizing” the bantustans and granting them independence; as citizens of their respective bantustans, Africans enjoyed full political rights according to their own practices and traditions. According to Verwoerd, there could be no racial discrimination against Africans in South Africa because there were no African citizens; African rights in White South Africa were not restricted because of race but because they were foreigners.

To present an acceptable face to the world, Verwoerd increasingly referred to “separate development” rather than apartheid; “Natives” became Bantu; bantustans became “homelands”.

[Source: Republished with permission of ABC-CLIO from *History of South Africa*, Roger Beck, 2013; permission conveyed through Copyright Clearance Center, Inc.]

## End of prescribed subject 4

### Prescribed subject 5: Conflict and intervention

Read sources Q to T and answer questions 17 to 20. The sources and questions relate to case study 2: Kosovo (1989–2002) — Course and interventions: Actions of Kosovo Liberation Army, Serbian government police and military.

#### Source Q

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**Source R** Tim Judah, a reporter and political analyst, writing in the academic book *Kosovo: What Everyone Needs to Know* (2008).

On January 22, 1998, the police tried to arrest Adem Jashari, but failed. One month later, as tensions continued to mount, the United States special envoy to the region criticized Serbian police violence but also described the KLA as a terrorist group. Perhaps Slobadan Milosevic interpreted this as an invitation to act. Fighting began in the village of Likosane [Likoshan] on February 28. It culminated a few days later when Serbian security forces finally took Adem Jashari's family compound. He was killed, along with members of his extended family and others, making a total of 51 dead. There was no going back. Jashari's image, with bushy beard and white, domed Albanian hat, would be found everywhere and the man himself elevated to the status of a saint.

Kosovar Albanians were overtaken by conflicting emotions. Fear was one of them, but another, euphoria, was stronger, especially as the KLA began to take territory in central Drenica and in the west. More and more young men began to trek over the mountains to Albania to collect weapons, and more and more people began to donate to the KLA instead of contributing to [Ibrahim] Rugova's fund.

[Source: Judah, T., 2008. *Kosovo What Everyone Needs to Know* Copyright © 2008 by Tim Judah. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.]

**Turn over**

**Source S**

R Craig Nation, a professor of Russian and Eurasian Studies, writing in the academic book *War in the Balkans 1991–2002* (2003).

The KLA's strength at the beginning of 1998 was estimated at around 500 active members ... [and] would probably not have become a major threat, had it not been for two events. The first was the collapse of the Albanian government in the spring of 1997. In the ensuing riots, weapons were looted and as many as a million light arms were distributed among the [Albanian] population. Many of these weapons ended in the hands of KLA fighters, smuggled across the mountains dividing Albania from Kosovo.

The second event was the decision by Serbian authorities to launch a campaign to suppress armed resistance. A police action on January 22, 1998, failed to arrest Adem Jashari, the head of a powerful clan in the Drenica region who had become a symbol of local independence. An armed assault against the Jashari clan followed, leaving 58 people dead.

The bloodbath had the predictable effect of galvanizing [stimulating] resentment, and the KLA grew rapidly. Within Kosovo, however, lightly armed militants were no match for the disciplined military forces of a modern state. In June 1998, the Serbian Army launched a counter offensive, with over 40 000 troops operating with tanks, helicopters, heavy artillery, and mortar fire, that gathered momentum as it progressed. By late summer, it seemed to be on the verge of breaking organized resistance once and for all.



**Source T**

Bill McArthur, a political cartoonist, depicts Slobodan Milosevic in the cartoon “The Butcher of Kosovo” in the British newspaper *The Glasgow Herald* (12 June 1998). The banner reads “Greater Serbian Meat Co. [company] Guaranteed Ethnically Pure.”



**End of prescribed subject 5**

## References:

- Source A** Adapted from Ailes, M and Malcolm B, eds. 2003 *The History of the Holy War: Ambroise's Estoire de la Guerre Sainte*, p.168, Woodbridge. Boydell Press.
- Source B** Image provided courtesy of the Art Renewal Center®, ARC, [www.artrenewal.org](http://www.artrenewal.org).
- Source C** Adapted from Gillingham, J., 1999. *Richard I*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, pp. 4–5.
- Source D** Jean Flori, *Richard the Lionheart*. Copyright © 2006 by Edinburgh University Press Ltd. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.
- Source E** Bourne, E.G., 1904. *Spain in America, 1450–1580*. New York: Harper and Brothers, p. 255.
- Source F** Keen, Benjamin. *Life and Labor in Ancient Mexico: The Brief and Summary Relation of the Lords of New Spain*. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1963. Reprinted with permission.
- Source G** Adapted from Knight, F.W., ed., 2003. *An Account, Much Abbreviated, of the Destruction of the Indies, with Related Texts*. Indianapolis. Hackett.
- Source H** de Bry, J.T., 1598. [*Bartolomé de las Casas Regionum*]. Available at: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bartolom%C3%A9\\_de\\_las\\_Casas\\_Regionum\\_355385740\\_MG\\_8857\\_042-12.tif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bartolom%C3%A9_de_las_Casas_Regionum_355385740_MG_8857_042-12.tif).
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- Source N** Credit: South Africa: Overcoming Apartheid Building Democracy, Homelands (Bantustans): <https://overcomingapartheid.msu.edu/image.php?kid=163-577-305>.
- Source O** Adapted from Verwoerd's Grim Plot. Nelson Mandela. First published in *Liberation* number 36, May 1959.
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- Source S** Nation, R.C., 2003. *War in the Balkans 1991–2002*. Strategic Studies Institute, p. 227.
- Source T** Bill McArthur; <https://www.seascape-art-orkney.co.uk/>.