

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Level

HISTORY

8697/1

PAPER 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER SESSION 2001

3 hours

Additional materials:
Answer paper

TIME 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided on the answer paper/answer booklet.

Answer **four** questions.

You must answer **Question 1** (Section A), and any **three** questions from Section B.

Write your answers on the separate answer paper provided.

If you use more than one sheet of paper, fasten the sheets together.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

This question paper consists of 4 printed pages.



Section A: The Origins of the First World War, 1870–1914

You must answer Question 1.

THE SARAJEVO CRISIS, 1914

1 Read the sources, and then answer the question.

Source A

The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was only one of the blows which Austria as the enemy of Serbia has aimed at this land. Many blows preceded it, and many will follow it. Work and preparation are necessary so that a new attack may not find Serbia equally unprepared. A new attack must be met by a new Serbia, in which every Serbian, from child to old man, is a rifleman.

The Austrians want to take our freedom and our language from us and to crush us. The Serbian people are faced by the question 'to be or not to be?'

The Narodna Odbrana proclaims to the people that Austria is our first and greatest enemy. If the Narodna Odbrana preaches the necessity of fighting Austria, she preaches a sacred truth of our national position. For the sake of bread and room, for the sake of the fundamental essentials of culture and trade, the freeing of the conquered Serbian territories and their union with Serbia is necessary to gentlemen, tradesmen, and peasants alike.

A publication of the Narodna Odbrana or 'Defence of the People', a secret Serbian patriotic society, 1911. Gavrilo Princip, the assassin of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was probably a member.

Source B

The history of recent years, and especially the painful event of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, has demonstrated the existence of a terrorist movement in Serbia whose aim is to separate certain territories from the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This murder, which has developed under the eyes of the Serbian government, has found expression beyond the territory of the kingdom in acts of terrorism, a series of assassinations and murders.

The Serbian Government has done nothing to suppress this terrorist movement. She tolerated the criminal doings of the various societies and associations directed against the Habsburg Monarchy, the extreme language of the press, the glorification of the assassins and the participation of army officers and state officials in plots. The guilt of the Serbian government lasted up to the moment of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

It becomes plain from the evidence and confessions of the criminal authors of the outrage that the murder at Sarajevo was planned in Serbia, that the murderers received the arms and bombs with which they were equipped from Serbian officers and officials and that the transportation of the criminals and their arms to Bosnia was arranged and carried out by leading Serbian officials.

Letter from the Austro-Hungarian government to Serbia, 23 July 1914.

Source C

The Serbian Government has been painfully surprised at the allegations that citizens of Serbia have participated in the crime committed at Sarajevo. The Serbian Government will co-operate in an investigation of all that concerns this crime and it stands ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of its attitude, to take measures against any persons who are alleged to have been involved.

It is prepared to commit for trial any Serbian subject, regardless of his rank, whose involvement in the crime of Sarajevo shall be claimed.

If the Habsburg Government is not satisfied with this reply, the Serbian Government is ready to accept a peaceful understanding by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal at the Hague, or to the Great Powers.

Serbian response in reply to the letter from Austria-Hungary, 25 July 1914.

Source D

We did not hate Austria, but the Austrians had done nothing to solve the problems that faced Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nine-tenths of our people are farmers who suffer, who live in misery, who have no schools, who are deprived of any culture. We sympathised with them in their distress.

We heard it said that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand was an enemy of the Slavs. Nobody directly told us to kill him; but we arrived at the idea ourselves.

I would like to add something else. Although Princip is playing the hero, and although we all wanted to appear as heroes, we still have profound regrets.

We are anything you want, except criminals. I ask the children of the late successor to the throne to forgive us. As for you, punish us according to your understanding. We are not criminals. We are honest people, motivated by noble sentiments; we are idealists; we wanted to do good; we have loved our people; and we shall die for our ideals.

The statement in court of Nedjelko Cabrinovic, accused of the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, 23 October 1914.

Source E

Although the horrible murder was the work of a Serbian secret society with branches all over the country, many details prove that the Serbian government had neither instigated or desired it. The Serbs were exhausted by two wars. The most hot-headed among them might have paused at the thought of war with Austria-Hungary, so overwhelmingly superior.

From the Memoirs of the German Field Marshal Karl von Bulow, written after the end of the First World War.

Now answer the following question.

'Serbia was responsible for the Sarajevo crisis of 1914.' Use Sources A-E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

Section B

You must answer **three** questions from this section.

- 2 Why did Louis XVI fail to satisfy the demands of the revolutionaries in France during the period 1789–1793?
- 3 How similar were the conditions which encouraged the development of industrialisation in **any two** of Britain, France and Germany in the nineteenth century?
- 4 ‘Bismarck promoted the interests of Prussia; he was not a German nationalist.’ How valid is this judgement on Bismarck’s aims and policies during the period 1862–1871?
- 5 How far did European countries benefit from imperial expansion in the late nineteenth century?
- 6 How successfully by 1914 had Nicholas II’s regime in Russia recovered from the effects of the 1905 Revolution?
- 7 How successful by 1939 had Stalin been in achieving his aims in the USSR?
- 8 How far would you agree that the most important cause of political change in the period 1789–1939 was the impact of war? **(You should discuss a period of at least sixty years in your answer.)**