



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Level and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9697/12

Paper 1 Modern European History, 1789–1939

October/November 2009

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Section A

Answer **Question 1**.

Section B

Answer any **three** questions.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



SECTION A: THE ORIGINS OF WORLD WAR I, 1870–1914

You **must** answer Question 1.

SERBIA'S ROLE BEFORE WORLD WAR I

- 1 Read the sources and then answer the question.

When answering **Question 1** candidates are advised to pay particular attention to the interpretation and evaluation of the sources both individually and as a group.

Source A

The Austrian newspapers blame Serbia for the Sarajevo outrage. Their aim is obvious, to destroy that high moral reputation which Serbia enjoys in Europe, and to take the fullest advantage against Serbia of the act of a young and ill-balanced fanatic. In Serbia, the Sarajevo outrage has been most severely condemned by all groups. All people, official as well as unofficial, immediately recognised that it would be most harmful to our good neighbourly relations with Austria. It is absurd to think that Serbia could have directly or indirectly inspired such an act when Serbia is doing everything in its power to improve its relations with Austria. On the contrary, it was of the greatest importance to Serbia to prevent this outrage. Unfortunately, this did not lie within Serbia's power because both assassins are Austrian subjects. Serbia has always been careful to suppress terrorist groups, and after recent events she will redouble her vigilance, and will take the severest measures against them. But Serbia cannot allow the Austrian press to mislead European public opinion, and blame the whole Serbian nation and the Serbian government for a crime committed by an Austrian subject. Serbia can only suffer harm from such acts and can derive no benefit whatever. Please use all available methods to put an end as soon as possible to the anti-Serbian campaign in the European press.

*N. Pasic, Serbian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, message to all Serbian embassies,
1 July 1914.*

Source B

The news of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo produced stunned astonishment in Belgrade rather than mere regret. The most noticeable feeling, especially among official circles, is concern about Austrian reactions to Serbs who live within the Austrian empire. These reactions might arouse public opinion within Serbia, cause anti-Austrian demonstrations which would lead to tension in the relations between the two countries, and result in serious complications. The day after the murder, a Serbian government newspaper expressed deep regret for the sad event, condemning the murder of the Archduke, and stating that it could only be the act of an irresponsible maniac.

*D. Crackanorpe, British diplomat in Belgrade (the capital of Serbia), report to Sir Edward Grey,
British Foreign Minister, 2 July 1914.*

Source C

In 1909, the day after declaring it wanted peace with Austria, Serbia began a policy of encouraging revolutionary ideas in Austria's Serb subjects. Serbia became the centre of criminal agitation. No time was lost in the formation of societies and groups, whose aim, either open or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austrian territory. Their members include generals and diplomats, government officials and judges. These men were at the top of society in Serbia. Serbian journalism almost entirely supports this propaganda. Every day, Serbian newspapers stir up their readers to hate Austria, or to commit outrages more or less openly against its security. A large number of agents are employed to carry on by every means the agitation against Austria and corrupt the youth in the frontier provinces. Since the recent Balkan crisis in 1912–13, there has been an increase in the conspiracies of Serbian politicians, which has caused so much bloodshed. The Serbian Government has not taken the slightest step against this.

Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister, message to Austrian ambassadors in Europe, 22 July 1914.

Source D

The statements in the Austrian newspapers concerning the circumstances of the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand show clearly the aims of Serbian propaganda, and the methods Serbia uses to achieve them. The facts must remove all doubt that Serbia is the centre of activity of all these plans to detach the Southern Slav provinces from Austria and incorporate them in Serbia. These plans have the support of members of the Serbian government and the army. These Serbian intrigues have been going on for many years. Pan-Serbian ambitions showed themselves particularly during the Balkan crisis of 1912–13. It was only the moderation of the Austrian government and the energetic intervention of the other Great Powers that prevented the Serbian provocations to Austria leading to war. The promise of good conduct by the Serbian government has not been kept. With the consent, at least with the unofficial permission, of Serbia, the Pan-Serbian propaganda has continuously increased in extent and intensity. This is the cause of the recent crime at Sarajevo, the roots of which are in Serbia.

A note from the German Ambassador in Paris to the French Foreign Minister, 24 July 1914.

Source E

In 1909, the Serbian Government promised to suppress the gangs of armed men which had been raised against Austria, and maintain friendly relations with Austria. These promises were not fulfilled. The Serbian government allowed their newspapers to stir up hatred against Austria. They allowed groups on Serbian territory under the leadership of high officials, civil servants, teachers and judges, to act publicly to stir up revolution in Austrian territories. Serbian public opinion believed that assassination was the best weapon in the struggle against Austria. The atmosphere created by this malicious agitation caused a series of murderous attacks on important Austrian officials, which ended in the horrific crime against the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which had been carefully prepared in Serbia.

Official statement by the Austrian government, soon after the outbreak of World War I, 1914.

Now answer the following question.

'The Serbian government was to blame for the increasing tension with Austria before World War I.' Use Sources A–E to show how far the evidence confirms this statement.

Section B

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

- 2 How far, and why, did the aims of the revolutionaries in France change during the period from 1789 to the execution of Louis XVI in 1793?
- 3 'The most important cause of the Industrial Revolution was changes in technology.' How far do you agree with this judgement?
(You should refer to developments in **at least two** of Britain, France and Germany in your answer.)
- 4 How far was Bismarck a champion of Prussia's interests rather than a German nationalist during the period from 1862 to 1871?
- 5 Assess the problems that faced European countries in establishing colonies in **either** (a) Africa **or** (b) Asia in the later nineteenth century.
- 6 Why did the reforms that Nicholas II introduced after the 1905 Revolution not prevent a revolution in Russia in February 1917?
- 7 How far did Hitler's popularity in Germany from 1933 to 1939 depend on his foreign policies?
- 8 'Neither Lenin nor Stalin was a Marxist ruler.' How far do you agree with this judgement?

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